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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 161--80th Congress

Chapter 206--1st Session

H. R. 4031

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EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1948. Appropriates \$5,000,000 additional for control and eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest in Mexico. Appropriates \$750,000 additional for the Sugar Rationing Administration, of which \$400,000 is to be available only for terminal leave. Provides for temporary continuation of the Office of Government Reports. Authorizes Government agencies to incur obligations for administrative and force account expenses in such amount as may be authorized by the provisions of pending appropriation bills as passed by the House or Senate amendments thereto or of pending budget estimates for activities for which appropriations were made in 1947.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 4031

June 27, 1947	S. J. Res. 140 introduced by Senator Bridges, was considered and passed the Senate without amendment. Print of the Resolution as introduced.
June 30, 1947	A motion was entered to reconsider the vote on S. J. Res. 140. House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 4031. House Report 744. Print of the bill as introduced. Discussed in House and passed as reported. H. R. 4031 was referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.
July 1, 1947	Senate Committee reported H. R. 4031 with amendments. (Report not printed) (Senate inserted language of S. J. Res. 140). H. R. 4031 discussed and passed Senate as reported. Senate Conferees appointed.
July 2, 1947	House Conferees appointed. House received the Conference Report. House Report 732. Both Houses agreed to the Conference Report.
July 3, 1947	Approved. Public Law 161.



17. WAR POWERS. H.R. 3647 as passed by the House (see Digest 122) continues in force until January 31, 1948, certain powers under Title III of the Second War Powers Act as follows: Authority for allocation of tin and tin products, except for the purpose of exercising import control of tin ores and concentrates; antimony; and cinchona bark and its derivatives, provided that controls shall not apply to any of said materials now held or hereafter acquired by other than Government agencies. Authority to control such materials for export which are required to expand or maintain the production in foreign countries of materials critically needed in the U.S; and materials (except food and food products, rice and rice products, manila (abaca) fibre and cordage, and agave fibre and cordage, and nitrogenous fertilizer materials) required for export, upon certification by the State Department that the export of such materials is essential to U.S. foreign policy, provided that the Commerce Department certifies that the action will not be detrimental to U.S. domestic economy. Authority to control imports of fats and oils and imports and export priorities of nitrogenous fertilizer materials. Controls on rice and fibre and cordage would be allowed to expire under the bill on June 30, 1947. The bill does not affect sugar controls under the Sugar Control Extension Act of 1947.

SENATE

18. REMOUNT SERVICE. Sen. Thomas, Okla., submitted an amendment to be proposed to H.R. 3484, which, it is understood, would not transfer the Fort Reno station (p. 7953).
19. REORGANIZATION. Passed without amendment H.R. 775 (pp. 7969-70), which provides for a bi-partisan Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch to (1) investigate the present organization and methods in the departments and agencies and (2) report its recommendations to Congress early in the calendar year 1949. The Commission would be composed of 2 members of the Executive Branch, 2 Senators, 2 Representatives, and 6 persons from private life. The Senate report says, "It is believed that an initial appropriation of \$750,000 will be sufficient to carry the Commission through the major portion of its work." The committee report is very critical of the present organization and operations of the Government. This bill will now be sent to the President.
20. WAR POWERS; EXPORT CONTROL. Passed without amendment S.J. Res. 139, to continue until July 15, 1947, the Export Control Act and the allocation, priority, and export-import control powers presently authorized under the Second War Powers Act (p. 7970).
Began debate on S. 1461, to provide for a limited continuation of allocating and priorities powers under the Second War Powers Act until not after June 30, 1948; continue export-control powers until not after June 30, 1948, but provide for an Administrator of Import and Export Controls in the Executive Office of the President to establish policies and programs and for an advisory committee to include the Secretary of Agriculture (pp. 7954-6).
21. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed S. J. Res. 140, to continue appropriations after June 30, 1947, pending new appropriations (pp. 7971-2). For text of this measure see last page of this Digest.
22. INFORMATION. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported with amendments S. 493, to provide for the coordination in the Commerce Department of agencies disseminating technological and scientific information. (S. Rept. 395) (p. 7952).
23. COTTON. Sen. Maybank, S.C., submitted a report of the unofficial cotton committee on the Japanese cotton agreement (p. 7953).
24. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Concurred in the House amendment to S.J. Res. 77, to provide

for U.S. membership and participation in the International Refugee Organization and to authorize an appropriation therefor (p. 7970-1). This bill will now be sent to the President.

25. PERSONNEL. The Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H. R. 1389, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act by defining the term "active duty", which is required for eligibility under the Act, as "active duty in any branch of the armed forces of the United States" shall mean active full-time duty with military pay and allowances in any branch of the armed forces during any war or in any campaign or expedition (for which a campaign badge has been authorized)" (S.Rept. 396) (p. 7952).
26. PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION. Passed as reported S. 564, to provide for succession to the Presidency, which includes the Secretary of Agriculture in the line of succession (pp. 7931-51).
27. RECESSED until Mon., June 30 (p. 7983).

BILLS INTRODUCED

28. TIMBER LANDS. S. 1518, by Sen. Magnuson, Wash., to authorize the Bloedel Donovan Lumber Mills to cut and remove from certain public lands in Snohomish County, Wash., certain timber purchased and paid for by it. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 7952.)
29. FOREIGN AFFAIRS; PURCHASING. H.R. 4019, by Rep. Smith, Wis., to authorize any agency of the U.S. Government to furnish or to procure and furnish materials, supplies, and equipment to public international organizations on a reimbursable basis. To Foreign Affairs Committee. (p. 8016.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

30. EXECUTIVE REORGANIZATION. Sen. Maybank, S.C., inserted his statement on Reorganization Plan No. 2, favoring retention of USES in the Labor Department (pp. A3377-8).
31. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Speech in the House by Rep. Scrivner, Kans., asking how long U.S. relief to foreign countries is to continue (p. A3380).
Rep. Bender, Ohio, inserted an Akron (Ohio) Beacon-Journal editorial, "Aid to Europe? - Yes, but Within Our Means" (p. A3381).
32. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Rep. Van Zandt, Pa., inserted a Pa. Legislature resolution opposing this project (p. A3386).
33. APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. Monroney, Okla., inserted a Chicago Sun editorial criticizing the "budget-cutting fizzle" (pp. A3392-3).
34. FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION. Rep. Tibbott, Pa., inserted Dr. B.H. Dimit's (Pa. State Teachers' College) statement opposing Federal aid to education (pp. A3394-6).
35. HOUSING. Rep. Kennedy, Mass., inserted a Suffolk County (Mass.) VFW and Samuel Grafton's article, favoring the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill (pp. A3404, A3406-7).

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

36. SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1947. H.R. 3791 includes the following

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. J. RES. 140

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 27 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Mr. BRIDGES introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed

JOINT RESOLUTION

To temporarily make available certain appropriations for the fiscal year 1948.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That there are hereby appropriated, out of any money in
4 the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of certain
5 revenues, receipts, and funds, respectively, such sums as may
6 be necessary to liquidate the obligations incurred under au-
7 thority of section 102 of the Second Urgent Deficiency
8 Appropriation Act, 1947, for the several activities named
9 and appropriated for in the appropriation Acts, including
10 any supplemental appropriation Act, for the fiscal year 1948.
11 Sums appropriated hereunder shall be deducted from the

1 amounts respectively appropriated for such activities for the
2 fiscal year 1948: *Provided*, That in the event there is pend-
3 ing in Congress on June 30, 1947, any provision involving
4 change in jurisdiction over or method of financing of any
5 activity, such activity shall be carried on in the same manner
6 as provided in the applicable appropriation Act for the fiscal
7 year 1947 until such time as there shall have been enacted
8 into law the final determination of such jurisdiction and
9 financing.

10 SEC. 2. There are hereby also similarly appropriated
11 such sums as may be necessary to defray during the month
12 of July 1947 the expenses (1) of any activity for which
13 funds were provided by Congress for 1947 and for which
14 an estimate for the fiscal year 1948 was submitted by the
15 President to the Congress but for which no provision for an
16 appropriation is contained in any bill pending in Congress
17 on June 30, 1947 (whether or not an appropriation is made
18 for such activity for the fiscal year 1948), such expenses
19 not to exceed one-twelfth of the amount of said estimate;
20 or (2) of any activity for which a provision for appropriation
21 is contained in a bill pending in Congress on June 30, 1947,
22 but for which Congress fails to make an appropriation for
23 the fiscal year 1948, such expenses not to exceed one-
24 twelfth of the amount for such activity contained in the bill
25 as pending on June 30, 1947: *Provided*, That the avail-

1 ability of the appropriations for obligation under (1) shall
2 cease with respect to any activity on the date both Houses
3 shall have acted and failed to make an appropriation for
4 such activity, and under (2) shall cease on the date of the
5 enactment of the Act in which the appropriation for the
6 activity would, if made, have been contained: *Provided*
7 *further*, That such expenses may exceed one-twelfth of the
8 amount of the estimate under (1), or one-twelfth of the
9 amount in the bill under (2), in case of emergencies, sea-
10 sonal operations, or operations incident to the liquidation
11 of an activity, in such amount as may be determined by the
12 Bureau of the Budget.

13 SEC. 3. This Act may be cited as the "Temporary
14 Appropriation Act of 1948".

JOINT RESOLUTION

To temporarily make available certain appropriations for the fiscal year 1948.

By Mr. BRIDGES

JUNE 27 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947
Read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed

available for obligation and expenditure in accordance with the laws governing obligations and expenditures of the department, agency, independent establishment, or organizational unit thereof concerned, and without regard to section 3709 and 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 41, sec. 5, and title 31, sec. 529).

(b) Upon request of the Organization, any department, agency, or independent establishment of the Government (upon receipt of advancements or reimbursements for the cost and necessary expenses) may furnish supplies, or if advancements are made may procure and furnish supplies, and may furnish or procure and furnish services, to the Organization: *Provided*, That such additional civilian employees in the United States as may be required by any such department, agency, or independent establishment for the procurement or furnishing of supplies or services under this subsection, and for the services of whom such department, agency, or independent establishment is compensated by advancements or reimbursements made by the Organization, shall not be counted as civilian employees within the meaning of section 607 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended by section 14 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946. When reimbursement is made it shall be credited, at the option of the department, agency, or independent establishment concerned, either to the appropriation, fund, or account utilized in incurring the obligation, or to an appropriate appropriation fund, or account which is current at the time of such reimbursement.

SEC. 5. During the interim period, if any, between July 1, 1947, and the coming into force of the constitution of the Organization, the Secretary of State is authorized from appropriations made pursuant to paragraph (a) of section 3, to make advance contributions to the Preparatory Commission for the International Refugee Organization, established pursuant to an agreement dated December 15, 1946, between the governments signatory to the constitution of the Organization, at a rate of not to exceed one-twelfth per month of the United States contribution to the Organization contemplated by paragraph (a) of section 3 hereof. Such advance contributions to the said Preparatory Commission shall be deducted from the said contribution to the Organization for the first fiscal year as provided in paragraph 6 of the said agreement. The provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 4 of this joint resolution shall be applicable, respectively, to such advance contributions and to the procurement and furnishing of supplies and services to the said Preparatory Commission.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, the Senate will recall the passage of the International Refugee Organization resolution about 90 days ago. The only controversy in the Senate was over the anxiety to be sure that the IRO resolution did not in any degree let down our immigration bars. It will be remembered that the able Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] were particularly anxious upon that score. In passing the Senate joint resolution the House has taken every word, precisely as the Senate passed it, in respect to the immigration phase. The only amendments made by the House are slightly to reduce the amount of money involved, and to recognize the fact that an interim commission must be permitted to proceed with the administration of the problem,

inasmuch as the time expires on June 30 so far as existing arrangements are concerned.

I have canvassed the entire Foreign Relations Committee. It is the consensus of the committee unanimously that it is unnecessary to send the joint resolution to conference. Since it is highly desirable that the legislation be completed before June 30, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG].

The motion was agreed to.

SUSPENSION OF ANNUAL ASSESSMENT WORK ON CERTAIN ALASKAN MINING CLAIMS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BUTLER submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2369) providing for the suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the Territory of Alaska, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment.

HUGH BUTLER,
GUY CORDON,
CARL A. HATCH,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

RICHARD J. WELCH,
F. L. CRAWFORD,
ANDREW L. SOMERS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the conference report.

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

AUTHORIZATION TO THE SECRETARY TO RECEIVE MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE, ETC.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I submit an order, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will read the proposed order.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Ordered, That during the recess of the Senate following today the Secretary be authorized to receive messages from the House and that the President pro tempore be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills or joint resolutions.

Mr. WHITE. I may say it is just the ordinary order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

CONTINUATION OF CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, as Members of the Senate realize, the appropriation bills for the new fiscal year, which begins on Tuesday morning next, are delayed. Some of the bills have not yet come over from the House. Some are in conference. Some have been passed, and some have just come over and are in the process of hearing.

In years past when a similar condition has existed, we have passed what has been called a continuing resolution. I

have had one prepared by the Bureau of the Budget and the General Accounting Office, in which the legislative staff of the Senate has cooperated. It is similar to measures adopted in the past.

I therefore ask unanimous consent to introduce a joint resolution continuing certain appropriations, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

I may say that if the suggested action is not taken, continuing payments such as veterans' benefits, which are paid every day, day after day, will lapse. I think this is the simple way to handle the situation. I have conferred with at least five of the minority members of the Appropriations Committee, who are present in the Chamber, and they all concur.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Hampshire?

There being no objection, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 140) to temporarily make available certain appropriations for the fiscal year 1948 introduced by Mr. BRIDGES, was received, read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That there are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of certain revenues, receipts and funds, respectively, such sums as may be necessary to liquidate the obligations incurred under authority of section 102 of the Second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, for the several activities named and appropriated for the appropriation acts, including any supplemental appropriation act, for the fiscal year 1948. Sums appropriated hereunder shall be deducted from the amounts respectively appropriated for such activities for the fiscal year 1948: *Provided*, That in the event there is pending in Congress on June 30, 1947, any provision involving change in jurisdiction over or method of financing of any activity, such activity shall be carried on in the same manner as provided in the applicable appropriation act for the fiscal year 1947 until such time as there shall have been enacted into law the final determination of such jurisdiction and financing.

SEC. 2. There are hereby also similarly appropriated such sums as may be necessary to defray during the month of July 1947 the expenses (1) of any activity for which funds were provided by Congress for 1947 and for which an estimate for the fiscal year 1948 was submitted by the President to the Congress but for which no provision for an appropriation is contained in any bill pending in Congress on June 30, 1947 (whether or not an appropriation is made for such activity for the fiscal year 1948), such expenses not to exceed one-twelfth of the amount of said estimate; or (2) of any activity for which a provision for appropriation is contained in a bill pending in Congress on June 30, 1947, but for which Congress fails to make an appropriation for the fiscal year 1948, such expenses not to exceed one-twelfth of the amount for such activity contained in the bill as pending on June 30, 1947: *Provided*, That the availability of the appropriations for obligation under (1) shall cease with respect to any activity on the date both Houses shall have acted and failed to make an appropriation for such activity, and under (2) shall cease on the date of the enactment of the act in which the appropriation for the activity would, if made, have been contained: *Provided further*, That such expenses may exceed one-twelfth of the amount of the esti-

mate under (1), or one-twelfth of the amount in the bill under (2), in case of emergencies, seasonal operations, or operations incident to the liquidation of an activity, in such amount as may be determined by the Bureau of the Budget.

SEC. 3. This act may be cited as the "Temporary Appropriation Act of 1948."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, is the joint resolution based upon the current appropriations for the fiscal year 1947?

Mr. BRIDGES. It is based upon the current appropriations for 1947. They are to be continued, and expenditures in the interim, until the regular appropriation bills are passed, are to be deducted from the 1948 appropriations.

If a certain agency is to be discontinued as the result of the appropriations act of 1948, it will still continue up to the time the particular appropriation bill is passed. In other words, if we provide no money for a certain agency, and it is automatically to pass out of existence, it will continue in operation. There are one or two such instances. It will continue until the appropriation bill is passed and signed by the President, when it will automatically have to stop. However, under the terms of the joint resolution, everything will continue.

Mr. BARKLEY. So it will continue to breathe for a few days more, until the regular appropriations are made available.

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LABOR SITUATION IN MARITIME INDUSTRY

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I want to make a very few comments.

I have before me a large advertisement which appeared in this morning's New York Times presenting the views of the Bethlehem Steel Co. in regard to the labor controversy being a lock-out or a strike. I suspect, Mr. President, that it is a little bit of both. Of course, it is a very disconcerting stoppage of work. It involves an industry which is of great concern to us on the west coast, as well as those on the east coast, although as of now the stoppage has been limited to the east coast.

In this Bethlehem Steel Corp.'s advertisement there is a very interesting paragraph setting forth its attitude on an agreement which that company, along with other shipbuilding companies, has negotiated on the west coast recently in the port of San Francisco and the north. Of course, the workers on the east coast are seeking a contract at least as favorable as the companies saw fit to negotiate on the west coast. There is a very interesting paragraph in this advertisement regarding that west coast contract. The

Bethlehem Steel Corp. says, through its advertisement:

The union comment on the wage increase on the west coast calls attention to the excessive wage costs which have handicapped west coast shipyards in the past and will have serious effects on their ability to obtain business. The recent wage increase repeats the situation which existed there prior to the war when the higher wage rates obtaining in west coast shipyards kept the yards virtually empty. While Bethlehem has to meet the going rates in the San Francisco area, for such business as is available, it still feels that the situation there is unsound and detrimental to future business.

Such a situation should not be repeated on the east coast.

In other words, the Bethlehem Steel Corp. is making clear, through this advertisement, that it proposes to fight for one wage scale on the west coast and a lower wage scale on the east coast. Again, Mr. President, we have the old play of trying to pull down wages in this country by adopting discriminatory practices within the industry on the east coast to the detriment of the workers and to the individual detriment, of course, of the workers on the west coast as well.

We have recently passed the Taft-Hartley bill, which has some very interesting provisions in it. I can think of few industries in the country, with the exception of coal and industries of that nature, as to which there is presented a more important need for giving this bill an opportunity to operate than in connection with the shipbuilding industry. That industry is vital to our merchant marine. It is vital to the defense of the country. It is vital to the whole question of world peace. If this is a beginning of a drive for a pulling down of the wages for the workers in this country, with a resulting lower standard of living for workers, I think we should step in immediately through whatever provisions of the act we may be able to accomplish any good, because it is not only a strike, Mr. President; it is also, as I have evidenced by the advertisement of the company, a determined effort on the part of both groups in this fight to fight it out.

I conferred with the president of the union, Mr. John Green, because he is one labor leader in this country who has impressed me most favorably. During the war he appeared before the War Labor Board in a great many cases, and I always found him a very reasonable and fair leader of labor, perfectly willing to negotiate on a fair and reasonable basis. For the life of me I could not see why the Bethlehem Steel Co. and the other shipbuilding concerns involved in this dispute, together with Mr. Green and his associates in the shipbuilding union, could not sit down around the collective bargaining table and negotiate a settlement of this dispute. After I listened to Mr. Green's account and took some notes on my conversation with him, I had a little better understanding, Mr. President, as to why he was having the difficulty he is having in carrying on good-faith collective bargaining with the shipbuilding concerns on the east coast. On the basis of such notes as I made of that

conference with Mr. Green I want to make the following comment.

Again and again, since January of 1947, the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America has called to the attention of the Government of the United States, the action of the employers, in the shipbuilding and ship-repair industry, abrogating their tripartite zone standards agreements. These tripartite zone agreements have been consented to by the Government of the United States—the United States Navy Department, the United States War Department, the United States Department of Labor, the United States Maritime Commission—management and labor.

Under the procedures set forth by these tripartite agreements, annual wage reviews were to be conducted in a manner to be determined by the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee. Since August of 1946, shipbuilding and ship-repair management have refused to allow a quorum to sit upon the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee, thus making the holding of the meetings of the committee impossible and the wage reviews inoperative.

In other words, the employers just do not wish to be at the meetings; they "take a walk," Mr. President.

The Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee has repeatedly ruled that the zone standards agreements and the obligations assumed thereunder are tripartite obligations which cannot be dissolved unilaterally by any single party to those agreements. Before such agreements can be terminated, all of the obligations under the agreements must be fulfilled.

Therefore, because of the action of management in this industry, labor has been locked out, by management, of any possibility of obtaining contractually under the terms of the tripartite zone standards its just and due wage reviews.

At the same time that management unilaterally abrogated the zone standards agreements, the same management negotiated for the northern Pacific coast—San Francisco and north—master collective bargaining agreements, also involving the question of wages, which allowed a 13-cent increase for ship-repair workers and a 13- to 15-cent increase for ship construction workers. At the same time that these management agreements—and here I have specific reference to the Bethlehem Steel Corp. and the Todd Shipyards Corp.—were willing to negotiate master contracts for the northern Pacific coast, they were refusing negotiation for any master contract for the Atlantic coast, but on the contrary on the Atlantic coast, were insisting on individual negotiation.

At the same time that management on the northern Pacific coast—again, the same management—was granting an increase in wages, it was refusing an increase in wages either through the peaceful adjustment provisions, under the conduct by the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee of the wage reviews, or through individual collective bargaining on the Atlantic coast.

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 1, 1947
For actions of June 30, 1947
80th-1st, No. 124

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill providing funds for foot-and-mouth disease and Sugar Rationing Adm. in July; Reps. Cannon and Dirksen debated "delays" in passing appropriation bills. Sen. Wherry moved to reconsider appropriation-continuation measure previously passed by Senate. House passed and President approved measure to continue export-control, allocations, and priorities powers until July 15, 1947. Senate received budget amendment for peanut quotas. House passed Hawaii statehood bill. Sen. Bushfield opposed "curtailing useful services to the American farmer" through USDA appropriation reductions. Senate disapproved Reorganization Plan 2 (re USES), which would authorize coordination of certain laws on Government contracts. Sens. Flanders and Baldwin introduced and included statement on bill to increase pay of department heads, etc. Sen. Wiley introduced and discussed measure for investigation of possible decentralization of USDA. Rep. Phillips introduced Foreign Agricultural Service bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. R. 4031, to provide emergency appropriations for various projects until the regular appropriation bills are passed (pp. 8084-9). Among these items are: Foot-and-mouth disease, \$5,000,000 for July 1947; Sugar Rationing Administration, \$750,000 for July 1947, \$400,000 of which would be available exclusively for terminal leave; and Office of Government Reports, authorization for expenditures at the same rate as 1947 pending passage of the independent offices bill. During the debate Rep. Cannon charged delays in considering the regular appropriation bills, discussing the Legislative-Budget and investigators, and Rep. Dirksen defended the Committee against these charges.
2. WAR POWERS. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 139, to continue existing export control, allocations, and priorities powers until July 15, 1947 (pp. 8066-7). This measure later approved by the President.
3. HAWAII STATEHOOD. Passed as reported H. R. 49, to provide for statehood for Hawaii (pp. 8077-84, 8089-102).
4. FOREIGN RELIEF. Both Houses adopted a concurrent resolution "correcting certain clerical errors" in S. J. Res. 77, to provide for U. S. participation in the International Refugee Organization (pp. 8066, 8017).

5. FOREIGN RELIEF. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 124, to authorize appropriation of \$2,370,000 of unobligated UNRRA appropriations to provide for necessary administrative expenses of U. S. departments and agencies incident to UNRRA liquidation (p. 8102). This measure will now be sent to the President.
6. HOUSING. Both Houses received the President's message announcing signature of, but objecting to, H. R. 3203, the rent-control bill (pp. 8075-7, 8064).
7. CLAIMS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments H. R. 3690, to amend the Federal Tort Claims Act regarding death statutes and decisions in Ala. and Mass. (H. Rept. 748).
This Committee also reported with amendment H. R. 1810, to permit certain bankruptcy referees to prosecute claims against the Government before the courts and the executive departments and agencies (H. Rept. 747) (p. 8125).
8. CREDIT CONTROLS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 222, terminating consumer credit controls (H. Rept. 746) (p. 8125).
9. PURCHASING. Rep. Foote, Conn., criticized the provision in the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill limiting prices which Government agencies can pay for typewriters (p. 8067).
10. FLOOD CONTROL. Reps. Rankin, Jones of Ala., and McCormack discussed this program under the War Department (pp. 8072-3).

SENATE

11. REORGANIZATION. Agreed, 42-40, to H. Con. Res. 40, disapproving Reorganization Plan No. 2, which authorizes coordination of certain laws relating to Government contracts (pp. 8017-35).
The Banking and Currency Committee reported adversely S. Con. Res. 51, against adoption of Reorganization Plan 3, relating to housing (p. 8037).
12. PEANUT QUOTAS; APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a budget amendment for 1948 in the amount of \$2,500,000 for administrative expenses in connection with the peanut marketing quota program (S. Doc. 71). To Appropriations Committee. (p. 8035.)
13. RURAL REHABILITATION. Received from this Department proposed legislation to provide for liquidation of the trusts under the transfer agreements with State rural rehabilitation corporations. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 8036.)
14. APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Bushfield, S. Dak., opposed "curtailing useful services to the American farmer" through USDA appropriation reductions, referring particularly to those for SCS, REA, crop insurance, FHA, and ARA irrigation programs (pp. 8041-6).
Sen. Wherry, Nebr., entered a motion to reconsider the vote on S. J. Res. 140, the appropriation-continuation measure previously passed by the Senate (p. 8041).
15. WAR POWERS; EXPORT CONTROL. Continued debate on S. 1461, to extend title III of the Second War Powers Act and the Export-Control Act, and made it the unfinished business (p. 8041).
16. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 3311 (pp. 8046-63). Agreed to the committee amendments. Most of the debate concerned the State Department's foreign information program.

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 1, 1947
For actions of June 30, 1947
80th-1st, No. 124

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill providing funds for foot-and-mouth disease and Sugar Rationing Adm. in July; Reps. Cannon and Dirksen debated "delays" in passing appropriation bills. Sen. Wherry moved to reconsider appropriation-continuation measure previously passed by Senate. House passed and President approved measure to continue export-control, allocations, and priorities powers until July 15, 1947. Senate received budget amendment for peanut quotas. House passed Hawaii statehood bill. Sen. Bushfield opposed "curtailing useful services to the American farmer" through USDA appropriation reductions. Senate disapproved Reorganization Plan 2 (re USES), which would authorize coordination of certain laws on Government contracts. Sens. Flanders and Baldwin introduced and included statement on bill to increase pay of department heads, etc. Sen. Wiley introduced and discussed measure for investigation of possible decentralization of USDA. Rep. Phillips introduced Foreign Agricultural Service bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. R. 4031, to provide emergency appropriations for various projects until the regular appropriation bills are passed (pp. 8084-9). Among these items are: Foot-and-mouth disease, \$5,000,000 for July 1947; Sugar Rationing Administration, \$750,000 for July 1947, \$400,000 of which would be available exclusively for terminal leave; and Office of Government Reports, authorization for expenditures at the same rate as 1947 pending passage of the independent offices bill. During the debate Rep. Cannon charged delays in considering the regular appropriation bills, discussing the Legislative Budget and investigators, and Rep. Dirksen defended the Committee against these charges.
2. WAR POWERS. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 139, to continue existing export-control, allocations, and priorities powers until July 15, 1947 (pp. 8066-7). This measure later approved by the President.
3. HAWAII STATEHOOD. Passed as reported H. R. 49, to provide for statehood for Hawaii (pp. 8077-84, 8089-102).
4. FOREIGN RELIEF. Both Houses adopted a concurrent resolution "correcting certain clerical errors" in S. J. Res. 77, to provide for U. S. participation in the International Refugee Organization (pp. 8066, 8017).

5. FOREIGN RELIEF. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 124, to authorize appropriation of \$2,370,000 of unobligated UMRA appropriations to provide for necessary administrative expenses of U. S. departments and agencies incident to UMRA liquidation (p. 8102). This measure will now be sent to the President.
6. HOUSING. Both Houses received the President's message announcing signature of, but objecting to, H. R. 3203, the rent-control bill (pp. 8075-7, 8064).
7. CLAIMS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments H. R. 3690, to amend the Federal Tort Claims Act regarding death statutes and decisions in Ala. and Mass: (H. Rept. 748).
This Committee also reported with amendment H. R. 1810, to permit certain bankruptcy referees to prosecute claims against the Government before the courts and the executive departments and agencies (H. Rept. 747) (p. 8125).
8. CREDIT CONTROLS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 222, terminating consumer credit controls (H. Rept. 746) (p. 8125).
9. PURCHASING. Rep. Foote, Conn., criticized the provision in the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill limiting prices which Government agencies can pay for typewriters (p. 8067).
10. FLOOD CONTROL. Reps. Rankin, Jones of Ala., and McCormack discussed this program under the War Department (pp. 8072-3).

SENATE

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16. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 3311 (pp. 8046-63). Agreed to the committee amendments. Most of the debate concerned the State Department's foreign information program.

HOW CAN WE STRENGTHEN THE AMERICAN FAMILY?—LETTER FROM MRS. E. WYATT PAYNE

[Mr. REVERCOMB asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter written by Mrs. E. Wyatt Payne, of Huntington, W. Va., in the Town Hall's Nation-wide letter-writing contest on the question How Can We Strengthen the American Family? which appears in the Appendix.]

RACE RELATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA—ARTICLE FROM SHELBY (N. C.) DAILY STAR

[Mr. HOEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article from a recent issue of the Shelby (N. C.) Daily Star relating a story illustrative of race relations in North Carolina, which appears in the Appendix.]

KRUG DISAPPROVES MINING CITY DAM—ARTICLE FROM THE LOUISVILLE COURIER JOURNAL

[Mr. COOPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Krug Disapproves Mining City Dam," from the Louisville Courier-Journal, which appears in the Appendix.]

CONTINUATION OF CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS—MOTION TO RECONSIDER PASSAGE OF SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 140

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I enter a motion to reconsider the vote on the passage of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 140) to temporarily make available certain appropriations for the fiscal year 1948.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion will be entered.

ANTILYNCHING LEGISLATION—CHANGE OF REFERENCE OF S. 1465

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, there was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare Senate bill 1465, for the better assurance of the protection of persons within the several States from mob violence and lynching, and for other purposes, which is the antilynching bill, introduced by the Senator from California. Two antilynching bills have already been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare be discharged from further consideration of the bill, and that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare will be discharged from the further consideration of the bill and it will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONTINUATION OF CERTAIN POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT UNDER TITLE III OF THE SECOND WAR POWERS ACT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1461) to extend certain powers of the President under title III of the Second War Powers Act.

PERMANENT RATES OF POSTAGE ON FIRST-CLASS MAIL MATTER

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the unfinished business temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to consider House Joint Resolution 221, Calendar No.

407, to provide for permanent rates of postage on mail matter of the first class, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from North Dakota?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 221), to provide for permanent rates of postage on mail matter of the first class, and for other purposes.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, at midnight tonight, unless the joint resolution is passed, the 3-cent postage rate will expire. If the joint resolution is not passed, there will be an additional deficiency, according to the Postmaster General, of \$273,000,000. The joint resolution was unanimously passed by the House and was unanimously reported by the Committee on Civil Service of the Senate. I hope it will be passed by the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no amendment to be offered, the question is on the third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1948

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 3311, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3311) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, several Senators have asked what it is contemplated shall be taken up in the Senate immediately after the pending appropriation bill has been acted upon. I think it only fair to announce that the contemplated procedure tomorrow is to consider, in executive session, the nomination of Joe B. Dooley to be United States district judge for the northern district of Texas. If that suggestion meets with the approval of the majority leader and the Senate, we will proceed in that manner. It is hoped the consideration of the appropriation bill will have been concluded by that time.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. In any event, we will proceed with the Dooley nomination tomorrow at noon.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct. I thank the majority leader.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Several members of the Committee on the Judiciary are quite interested in the extension of export control. The Export Control Act will expire tonight at midnight.

Mr. WHERRY. If the Senator will read the RECORD, he will find that we extended the Second War Powers Act for a period of 2 weeks. Consideration of further extension of the Second War Powers Act is now the unfinished business. As soon as the nomination of Joe B. Dooley has been acted on, consideration of the unfinished business will be resumed.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It is expected that consideration of the unfinished business will be resumed after the Dooley nomination has been acted on?

Mr. WHERRY. I am quite sure that is what will be done.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, in view of the fact that the Second War Powers Act was made the unfinished business without my knowledge, and because I had an understanding that we were to take up the unification bill on Wednesday, and also taking into consideration the 2 weeks extension of the Second War Powers Act, I hope that on Wednesday we can resume the original schedule, and that consideration of the extension of the Second War Powers Act can be temporarily laid aside until we complete action upon the unification bill. I hope that can be done. I had thought that perhaps we might be able to take up the unification bill last week. It is very important to get it out of the way as soon as possible.

I make this statement in view of the statement made by the Senator from Nebraska a moment ago.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I am quite sure that the situation will be ironed out satisfactorily. After we have completed consideration of the Dooley nomination—I am not sure how long it will take—I am satisfied that we can conclude consideration of the bill dealing with the extension of the Second War Powers Act and be on schedule for the consideration of the unification bill immediately thereafter. I am satisfied that a satisfactory adjustment can be made.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, as passed by the House of Representatives, the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture would reduce the budget request by about 29 percent, or from \$1,188,571,318 to \$847,601,976 for the fiscal year.

I know that a great majority of our people want greater economy in Government. I agree with them wholeheartedly, and have consistently advocated cutting Government expenditures. Economy is absolutely essential to the future

welfare and economic stability of our Nation. That is why I am interested in cutting down the cost of Government in every way that is possible without hurting or stopping any of the essential services that must be performed.

I have no doubt that many services offered by the Department of Agriculture are no longer necessary, and I believe that there may be considerable duplication and overlapping in administration of such services. I feel it is the duty of Congress to insist on efficient service, and we should demand sound, business-like methods in this Department.

But I am not in favor of curtailing useful services to the American farmer and rancher. I am not in favor of economy which, in the long run, will cost us more money. I feel strongly that some of the reductions effected by the House should not be sustained by the Senate, and I shall urge that appropriations for certain items be restored to the full amount needed for essential operations.

Conservation of our productive farm lands is, in my opinion, one of the most essential of these services that must be performed. My own State is a great farm State, and I know how erosion can damage the land. I have seen it. It is not pretty. Erosion damage to farm land is not temporary. It leaves its mark on the land for years and generations. It means reduced production. It means nothing good. Everything about erosion is bad. People cannot live and prosper on eroded land. Eroded land provides little food for anyone—either on the farm or in the city.

Twelve years ago Congress called soil erosion a national menace; and nothing has since happened to alter that fact. Erosion today is still a national menace, perhaps more so now than then, because now our lands are suffering from the hard use we made of them during the war. Yes; it was hard use. We put more land under cultivation and kept it under cultivation to produce the food and fiber we needed to help win the war. We had to do it.

The record-breaking production from our farm and range land was not obtained without a price. The price was further exploitation, further damage, to our irreplaceable soil resources. We could not continue such production very long under our present system of farming and maintain our land at the same time.

Half of all the productive farm land of the United States has already been damaged by erosion. The war has served to speed up the rate of that damage. In such a situation, it is only good business sense—good common sense—to take whatever steps are necessary now to slow down the damage and reverse the process. We need to speed up the rate of soil conservation—the kind of conservation work that will be permanent and pay dividends year after year in high production per acre, at low cost, while protecting the land at the same time. We need our farm land; we must have it to continue as a great Nation. In the kind of world we live in nowadays, we must have it—and have enough of it, in good, produc-

tive condition—to keep the United States strong and prepared for any emergency.

There is only one way to do this job and do it right. That is by scientific analysis of the land and scientific application of the right combination of conservation measures. We have seen this demonstrated in South Dakota, just as it has been demonstrated in every other State in the country. Halfway measures simply do not work. We have seen that demonstrated, too. Only farm-by-farm and acre-by-acre treatment of the land will ever get this big and vital job done.

The appropriation which was cut most severely by the economy ax of the House of Representatives was the one for the agricultural conservation program. Under the bill, payments to farmers for 1947 would be reduced by about half. No appropriation is indicated for next year.

This is where I think the Congress should do some soul searching. This Nation has embarked upon a program under which we are sending millions of dollars abroad in loans to bring some measure of relief to foreign nations. In this connection, I insist that our first responsibility is to look after the needs of our own people.

Why take money away from American farmers and at the same time give lavishly to others? To my mind, we can best serve world interests by first looking after our own national interests.

We are sending millions of American dollars abroad, and there is serious doubt whether we will ever get our money back. So I submit that it is far more important to look to the conservation of our own national resources.

All during the war, and since the war, farmers have broken one production record after another. Part of the reason why farmers could do this was the conservation practices encouraged by the Government, which in some measure helped hold the line against what could have amounted to absolute soil destruction. The enormous crop production turned out by our farmers, however, could not fail to levy its cost in loss of soil fertility. So it is imperative that action be taken to protect our national economy adequately by bolstering—not weakening—programs which contribute markedly to the welfare and strength of the whole Nation.

Farmers were convinced of the need for soil and water conservation, and so they planned to increase the program practices carried out on their farms this year. Many farmers have gone ahead in carrying out their plans. They did this in good faith, for written large in the Agricultural Appropriation Act of last year was the congressional authorization for the development of a 1947 program amounting to \$300,000,000. The Department of Agriculture based its plans on this amount, and farmers were told that they could count on funds this year for conservation assistance from the Government.

Farmers feel—and rightly, I believe—that they have been working under a definite commitment. Many of the program practices are well under way—some of them completed under contracts with

earth-moving concerns. In some parts of the country farmers have in effect received full payment for carrying out practices, through grants of lime, fertilizer materials, and services.

If the appropriation for these payments were reduced by half, there would be a very serious problem in planning any sort of equitable distribution of the funds. It might mean attempting to recapture some of the payments already extended to farmers for 1947 practices, which in many instances would simply amount to putting them on the Federal debt register; or else farmers who have not yet received program payments would get much less than 50 cents on the dollar for the practices they have planned to carry out. More than 56 percent of the farm land in my own State is operated by renters and tenants, and these people must farm for a living. Without help, they cannot always afford to farm the conservation way, in the long-time interests of the Nation.

Nor would farmers be the only one affected by this cut in appropriations. I understand that in South Dakota alone there are 600 contractors who have planned their year's operations on the assumption that the Government conservation program would be carried out as announced. Many of these contractors are veterans, who have assumed debts and taken out GI loans to buy earth-moving equipment, in the assurance that the program would provide business. What of these?

I feel that Congress should restore the full amount to the appropriation for the agricultural-conservation program. I urge you to allow the full \$301,720,000 for this phase of work in the Department of Agriculture.

I should like to talk about the Soil Conservation Service, the agency which is charged with providing technical services for this work. As a word of explanation, the entire farm program ties in one with another. The agricultural-conservation program provides payments for service. The Extensive Service is doing good work for education of the farmers, but the Soil Conservation Service which also suffered a drastic cut in appropriation—some \$6,000,000—by the House of Representatives is the agency which provides the technical men and the know-how to carry on the conservation practices.

The Soil Conservation Service is the agency that goes out on the land with the farmer into the fields and pastures and helps the farmer work out the best kind of land use and actually apply the right conservation measures on the land to get the job done.

This is not pampering the farmer. It is not providing a kind of luxury service he does not need. The farmer can rarely do this job alone, and in saying that I am not detracting in any way from the ability of our farmers. They are the best on earth. But effective soil conservation is a complex business. To do the job right, the farmer needs expert assistance, right on the ground. Every man in every business needs such expert assistance of one kind or another from time to time. That is what the Soil

EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

JUNE 30, 1947.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 4031]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations to meet emergencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

The accompanying bill is presented to the House as an emergency matter in order to provide for continuation of certain activities of the Government pending final action on the regular appropriation bills.

The Veterans' Administration requires funds immediately for disbursement in order that veterans' benefits and hospitalization may not be delayed.

Provision was made some weeks ago in a deficiency bill for payment of old-age pensions, aid to the blind and crippled children, and vocational rehabilitation.

The Office of Government Reports, if the proposal of the House in the independent offices appropriation bill prevails, will go out of business. However, this bill has not yet been acted upon by the Senate so the bill provides for continuation, at the rate provided in fiscal year 1947, of this agency until the date of enactment of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1948.

The Department of Agriculture requires funds to carry on the foot-and-mouth disease eradication program, and \$5,000,000 is provided for that purpose for the month of July. Also the sugar rationing program for commercial users requires funds and \$350,000 is included in the bill for that purpose.

The Department of the Interior needs authority to carry on certain of its programs pending determination of differences between the House and Senate in the Department of the Interior appropriation bill and provision is here included in the bill to meet that situation.

The appropriation carried in the first supplemental appropriation bill, 1948 for the purchase of automobiles for veteran amputees expires on June 30, 1947. There is a balance of the fund available and there are additional amputees who are entitled to the same consideration which has been accorded those for whom automobiles have already been purchased. The committee has therefore included a provision to continue this program with the unexpended balances of the fund available until June 30, 1948.

The Conciliation Service in the Department of Labor is abolished under the Taft-Hartley bill as of August 21, 1947, and it will be necessary to make provision for the new independent agency created by the Taft-Hartley bill to replace it in a later bill. In the meantime it is necessary to make provision for continuation of the Conciliation Service in the Department of Labor from July 1 until August 21, the date on which the new agency will take over, and the accompanying bill carries such a provision.

With the adoption of this bill all necessary functions of the Government will be authorized to continue in operation pending action on their appropriation bills.



Union Calendar No. 381

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4031

[Report No. 744]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 30, 1947

Mr. TABER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill:
which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations to meet emergencies for the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*

2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money

4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal

5 year 1948, and for other purposes, namely:

6 OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS

7 There is hereby appropriated such amount as may be

8 necessary to enable the Office of Government Reports to

9 continue in operation at the same rate and under the same

10 authority as provided for such agency in the fiscal year

1 1947 until the date of enactment of the Independent Offices
2 Appropriation Act, 1948.

3 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

4 The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby author-
5 ized to disburse, during the month of July 1947, one-twelfth
6 of the amount provided in each appropriation for the Veter-
7 ans' Administration included in H. R. 3839 as passed by the
8 House of Representatives and there are hereby appropriated
9 such amounts as may be necessary for such disbursements.

10 Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veter-
11 ans: The authority and funds provided under this heading
12 in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947 (Public
13 Law 663, Seventy-ninth Congress), are hereby continued
14 available until June 30, 1948.

15 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

16 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

17 Control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and
18 rinderpest: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture, during
19 July 1947, to control and eradicate foot-and-mouth disease
20 and rinderpest as authorized by the Act of February 28,
21 1947 (Public Law 8), and the Act of May 29, 1884, as
22 amended (7 U. S. C. 391; 21 U. S. C. 111-122), includ-
23 ing expenses in accordance with section 2 of said Public Law
24 8, \$5,000,000, to be merged with the appropriation made

1 under this head in the Second Urgent Deficiency Approp-
2 priation Act, 1947 (Public Law 122).

3 SUGAR RATIONING ADMINISTRATION

4 Salaries and expenses: To enable the Secretary of Agri-
5 culture to perform, during July 1947, the functions and
6 duties vested in him by the Sugar Control Extension Act of
7 1947 (Public Law 30), \$750,000, including personal serv-
8 ices in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by
9 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946; printing and bind-
10 ing; not to exceed \$10,000 for test purchases of commodities
11 and ration currency for enforcement purposes; and hire
12 of passenger motor vehicles: *Provided*, That not to exceed
13 \$40,000 may be transferred to the regular departmental ap-
14 propriation for penalty mail as required by the Act of June
15 28, 1944: *Provided further*, That of the amount herein,
16 \$400,000 shall be available exclusively for terminal leave.

17 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

18 The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to
19 incur obligations for administrative and force account ex-
20 penses for the continued operation of any activity of the
21 Department of the Interior for which provision is made in
22 H. R. 3123, a bill making appropriations for the Department
23 of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and
24 for other purposes, or in any State amendment thereto, but for

1 which obligations may not be incurred under the provisions
2 of section 102 of the Second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation
3 Act, 1947 (Public Law 122), and for War Agency Liquidation
4 in accordance with the terms of the budget estimate
5 contained in House Document Numbered 312: *Provided*,
6 That such obligations shall not exceed the rate of obligation
7 provided for such activity for the fiscal year 1947: *Provided*
8 *further*, That the authority conferred hereunder shall continue
9 until July 31, 1947, or until the date of enactment of
10 H. R. 3123 into law, whichever is the earlier date, except
11 in the case of War Agency Liquidation, which authority shall
12 extend until the date of approval of the appropriation Act
13 providing the supplemental appropriation for this activity
14 for the fiscal year 1948.

15 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

16 UNITED STATES CONCILIATION SERVICE

17 For salaries and expenses from July 1, 1947, to August
18 21, 1947, United States Conciliation Service, including
19 printing and binding, travel, penalty mail, and all expenses
20 authorized for such service in the Department of Labor
21 Appropriation Act, 1947, \$430,000.

22 SEC. 2. This Act may be cited as the "Emergency
23 Appropriation Act, 1948".

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4031

[Report No. 744]

A BILL

Making appropriations to meet emergencies for
the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for
other purposes.

By Mr. TABER

JUNE 30, 1947

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4031

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 30 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations to meet emergencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal
5 year 1948, and for other purposes, namely:

6 OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS

7 There is hereby appropriated such amount as may be
8 necessary to enable the Office of Government Reports to
9 continue in operation at the same rate and under the same
10 authority as provided for such agency in the fiscal year 1947

1 until the date of enactment of the Independent Offices Ap-
2 propriation Act, 1948.

3 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

4 The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby au-
5 thorized to disburse, during the month of July 1947, one-
6 twelfth of the amount provided in each appropriation for the
7 Veterans' Administration included in H. R. 3839 as passed
8 by the House of Representatives and there are hereby appro-
9 priated such amounts as may be necessary for such disburse-
10 ments.

11 Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled vet-
12 erans: The authority and funds provided under this heading
13 in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947 (Public
14 Law 663, Seventy-ninth Congress), are hereby continued
15 available until June 30, 1948.

16 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

17 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

18 Control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and
19 rinderpest: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture, during
20 July 1947, to control and eradicate foot-and-mouth disease
21 and rinderpest as authorized by the Act of February 28,
22 1947 (Public Law 8), and the Act of May 29, 1884, as
23 amended (7 U. S. C. 391; 21 U. S. C. 111-122), includ-
24 ing expenses in accordance with section 2 of said Public

1 Law 8, \$5,000,000, to be merged with the appropriation
2 made under this head in the Second Urgent Deficiency Ap-
3 propriation Act, 1947 (Public Law 122).

4 SUGAR RATIONING ADMINISTRATION

5 Salaries and expenses: To enable the Secretary of Agri-
6 culture to perform, during July 1947, the functions and
7 duties vested in him by the Sugar Control Extension Act
8 of 1947 (Public Law 30), \$750,000, including personal
9 services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized
10 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946; printing and
11 binding; not to exceed \$10,000 for test purchases of com-
12 modities and ration currency for enforcement purposes; and
13 hire of passenger motor vehicles: *Provided*, That not to
14 exceed \$40,000 may be transferred to the regular depart-
15 mental appropriation for penalty mail as required by the
16 Act of June 28, 1944: *Provided further*, That of the amount
17 herein \$400,000 shall be available exclusively for terminal
18 leave.

19 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

20 The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to
21 incur obligations for administrative and force account ex-
22 penses for the continued operation of any activity of the
23 Department of the Interior for which provision is made in
24 H. R. 3123, a bill making appropriations for the Department

1 of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and
2 for other purposes, or in any Senate amendment thereto, but
3 for which obligations may not be incurred under the provi-
4 sions of section 102 of the Second Urgent Deficiency Appro-
5 priation Act, 1947 (Public Law 122), and for War Agency
6 Liquidation in accordance with the terms of the Budget
7 estimate contained in House Document Numbered 312:
8 *Provided*, That such obligations shall not exceed the rate of
9 obligation provided for such activity for the fiscal year 1947:
10 *Provided further*, That the authority conferred hereunder
11 shall continue until July 31, 1947, or until the date of enact-
12 ment of H. R. 3123 into law, whichever is the earlier date,
13 except in the case of War Agency Liquidation, which author-
14 ity shall extend until the date of approval of the appropria-
15 tion Act providing the supplemental appropriation for this
16 activity for the fiscal year 1948.

17 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

18 UNITED STATES CONCILIATION SERVICE

19 For salaries and expenses from July 1, 1947, to August
20 21, 1947, United States Conciliation Service, including
21 printing and binding, travel, penalty mail, and all expenses
22 authorized for such service in the Department of Labor
23 Appropriation Act, 1947, \$430,000.

1 SEC. 2. This Act may be cited as the "Emergency
2 Appropriation Act, 1948".

Passed the House of Representatives June 30, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations to meet emergencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

JUNE 30 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

We are going to be called upon to develop plans of government for Guam and American Samoa and for the former Japanese mandated islands which are now under United States trusteeship. As we do so, our activities and policies will be watched by the entire international community. I cannot think of a better way to inaugurate these activities than by granting full statehood to the people of Hawaii, thus recognizing their maturity as a loyal American community and their strategic importance to the Nation as a whole.

Hawaii as a State would always be defense-minded. Her congressional delegation would support the armed forces as do the congressional delegations from all seacoast States.

Hawaii will also be a great asset to the Nation in fostering our national programs throughout the Pacific area. It could help to provide the vast number of Pacific islands with agricultural, educational, and public-health facilities, for in all of these fields its achievements have already been exemplary. It could in effect be an agent of the Nation as a cultural, economic, and educational center.

During the recent war, Hawaii was much more than a military base. It was an outpost of valiant civilian effort. It demonstrated that a sturdy American citizenry can do to protect their own and the Nation's integrity under constant threat of enemy action.

The people of Hawaii have long been paying tribute to the American way of life by their persistent demand for statehood. They are not asking for independence. They are not asking for dominion status nor for any status that would merely glorify their local separateness. Their only nationalism is American nationalism. They are asking with an overwhelming voice for normal absorption into the body politic of the United States with all of the privileges and obligations of American citizenship.

This is a vindication of the liberal policy of the United States. But we must follow out the logic of that policy. If we hold out the American way of life to our newer citizens and that way of life is wholly and enthusiastically adopted by them, we must accord to them the full privileges and responsibilities which their experience and loyalty deserve.

Today the people of Hawaii are making rich contributions to our national life, materially and culturally. Rather than their being financially dependent upon us, we are dependent upon them. Their contributions to the national revenues far exceed the benefits they receive from the National Treasury, and they buy from the mainland much more than we buy from them—including our tourist expenditures.

We are already the gainers from Hawaii's participation in our national life. Let us even the score, at least politically, by according them the equal status which, as loyal and vital citizens, they richly deserve.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 14 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT].

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I should much rather be spared the necessity of standing here and raising my voice in opposition to those hard-working and distinguished members of the subcommittee who are sponsoring this bill and particularly to stand up in opposition to that delightful, charming gentleman who represents the Territory of Hawaii. Fortunately, perhaps for my objectivity, as a new Member, I do not know the gentleman very well and so I can be objective in my judgment of this matter because I gather that if one knows him well enough one has to very definitely and inevitably support the bill. If the distinguished gentleman really were the issue and if he were to be the State of Hawaii, or if he might be the two Senators for the rest of the natural life of the Republic I would be for the bill. It happens, unfortunately, that that delightful gentleman, like all the rest of us, is only mortal and even if he is elevated, as one of my colleagues characterized it, to election to the Senate, he could not go on forever and he could not perform some feat of partheus genesis and be two Senators at the same time. I may add further, to demonstrate my objectivity, that I have not even visited the islands so that I have not become subject to the delightful and seductive influences of which one hears so much. So let us get right down to the essentials of this situation.

The chairman of the Rules Committee, in discussing the rule, indicated that there was not any opposition. I think he said no witnesses appeared in opposition before the committee. There is, however, a witness very much in opposition to this bill, a witness whose testimony I caused to be spread upon the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD some months ago. He is a gentleman well known to the American people, whose voice has been heard and whose judgment has been respected throughout the length and breadth of the land for more than half a century. I refer to that great citizen, that great statesman, the president emeritus of Columbia University, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

I should like to call the attention of the membership at this time to Dr. Butler's comment upon this subject. Writing to the Secretary of the Interior, before this bill was reported to the floor of the House, he said:

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: May I call to your attention a matter which I regard of extreme importance to the Government and people of the United States. Under no circumstances, should Alaska, Hawaii, or Puerto Rico, or any other outlying island or Territory be admitted as a State in our Federal Union. To do so, in my judgment, would mark the beginning of the end of the United States as we have known it and as it has become so familiar and so useful to the world. Our country now consists of a sound and compact area, bounded by Canada, by Mexico, and by the two oceans. To add outlying territory hundreds of thousands of miles away, with what certainly must be different interests from ours and very different background, might easily mark, as I said, the beginning of the end.

Think of what would happen were the vote of one Senator from Alaska or Hawaii or Puerto Rico to defeat the ratification of an important treaty affecting the policy and

good order of the world. It is unthinkable that we should allow any such possibility.

At that point I cease quoting. Dr. Butler goes on with a paragraph indicating how this matter might be dealt with and other ways of satisfying any aspirations of the Hawaiian people for a greater measure of self-government.

Now, another voice was raised in support of this bill to which not sufficient emphasis has been given in this discussion, particularly on the Republican side of the aisle. In 1946 President Truman in his annual message on the State of the Union recommended immediate statehood for Hawaii. I think we just heard a message from President Truman making certain observations about a bill that passed this House. We have had various veto messages. I do not think it essential that we blindly follow the advice of the President in this matter:

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. Not now, please; in a few moments. If the gentleman is not convinced when I get through, I will be delighted to yield.

President Truman also advocated the admission of Alaska, as a State as soon as it is certain that that was the desire of the people. There has since been a plebiscite, and the Alaskans have indicated that they would like to be a State. And then the President goes on again:

A plebiscite for Puerto Rico is advocated by which the island's people might choose their form of government and ultimate status.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the message of the President puts us where we are, squarely up against the issue of what we are going to do about these islands and Territorial possessions. There are a good many findings reported by the subcommittee as the result of their hearings; a good many points of interest, but many of them, to my mind, irrelevant. They point out, for instance, that the population of the islands is some 60-odd percent of oriental origin. They point out that the overwhelming area of land is owned by a tiny percentage of the people; they point out that the total registration for the election of 1944, was a mere handful, 84,000 people, of whom only 71,000 voted. And yet the sponsors of this bill would give those 71,000 people 2 United States Senators, 1 for each 35,000, whereas the State of New York gets 1 for each 2,500,000.

The real issue to my mind boils down to this, that the constitutional structure of the United States is such as not to permit, as a practical matter, the admission of any such Territory as the eight tiny volcanic islands 2,000 miles off the coast, or any other similar outlying territory because under the Constitution there must be two United States Senators from each State.

Much is made of the fact that when some of the existing States were admitted to the Union their population was less than that of Hawaii at the present time. The population of Nevada was less than that of Hawaii, but they were not 2,000 miles off in the wastes of the Pacific. They were admitted at a time when conditions were very far different from the

conditions that prevail today. Who would have the temerity now to suggest that if it were put up to the people of the United States anew they would vote to sustain the basis of representation that now exists in the Senate, to wit, two Senators for each State, no matter how widely the States may vary in number, wealth, and territory?

The existing States came in as part of the development of our national continental domain. They were a perfectly inevitable, natural development of our own population moving west and conquering the great virgin continent. Those States were admitted at a time when the States were still most important entities—much more so than they are today in this great centralized new Government which has grown up in the last 20 years. If we begin admitting outlying territory, and if we are to give any credit to the President's recommendation of 1 year ago to take all three of them in, that will mean six additional United States Senators. Thus, we must admit that we are confronted with something of far-reaching significance.

Bear this in mind: These people who are espousing this measure from outside and the committee itself speak of giving the Hawaiians self-determination. All right, give them more self-determination, but do not let them in as a State of the Union—they and the other Territories—to exercise two Senators' worth of self-determination on us in the continental United States. My objection is constitutional. I think this bill should be voted down.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. I recognize that the gentleman is a great constitutional lawyer. On the basis of the arguments he has advanced he is opposed to Hawaiian statehood, one, because it is so far away over the waters from the continental United States, and two, because it would give Hawaii two Senators on the basis of 81,000 citizens eligible to vote in comparison with New York's probably five or six million voting citizens. I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that since the period of the Civil War Nevada has been a State of the Union and has fewer eligible voters at the present time than does Hawaii. I would also call the attention of the gentleman to this additional fact. I think the statement is correct, and he can correct me if I am in error. The Republican National Convention, in its national platform, stated that it was in favor of statehood for both Hawaii and Alaska. Is the latter statement correct?

Mr. COUDERT. That I do not know, but this is not the national convention. We are confronted with a present problem. I am perfectly well aware of what the gentleman said about the State of Nevada. I can only say to that that I think there are two very important distinctions. I think in the first place there is the historic distinction, the historic process that brought Nevada in as part of the development of our continental contiguous domain. I think

that there is all the difference in the world right now between the State of Nevada and Hawaii, because of the fact that the former is part of the continental domain, where the population of the United States is swarming like bees from one State to another, and has all become one great, almost indistinguishable mass.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. May I say that the gentleman's address is statesmanship of the highest order. I trust that when the bill is considered under the 5-minute rule he will continue the discussion, because this proposal cannot stand up under his attack.

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present. This is a most important matter, and I think we ought to have as many of the Members here as possible.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Eighty-one Members are present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 96]

Andersen,	Fernandez	Meade, Ky.
H. Carl	Flannagan	Miller, Conn.
Anderson, Calif.	Fletcher	Miller, Nebr.
Andrews, N. Y.	Fogarty	Morrison
Barden	Folger	Morton
Bates, Ky.	Fuller	Murray, Tenn.
Bender	Gallagher	Nodar
Bland	Gary	O'Brien
Bloom	Gifford	O'Toole
Boykin	Gillie	Pfeiffer
Bramblett	Gore	Philbin
Brooks	Grant, Ind.	Powell
Buck	Gwinn, N. Y.	Price, Fla.
Buckley	Hand	Rabin
Busbey	Hart	Rayburn
Butler	Hartley	Rayfiel
Byrne, N. Y.	Hébert	Rich
Camp	Hedrick	Richards
Carroll	Heffernan	Rivers
Case, N. J.	Horan	Robison
Celler	Javits	Rogers, Fla.
Chapman	Jenkins, Pa.	St. George
Clark	Kearney	Scoblick
Clason	Kearns	Scott, Hardle
Clements	Kee	Scott,
Cooley	Keefe	Hugh D. Jr.
Cotton	Kelley	Simpson, Pa.
Davis, Tenn.	Kennedy	Smith, Ohio
Dawson, Ill.	Keogh	Smith, Va.
Delaney	Kerr	Taylor
Domengeaux	Kilburn	Thomas, N. J.
Douglas	Lane	Tlbott
Elliott	Latham	Towe
Ellis	McGarvey	Vinson
Elsaesser	Maloney	Vursell
Elston	Mansfield, Tex.	Whitten
Felghan	Marcantonio	Worley

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. ARENDS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 49, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 320 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. ARENDS, Chairman of the Committee

of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 49) to enable the people of Hawaii to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, had come to no resolution thereon.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I address the House for the purpose of making the request of the Members that before they come to a vote on the bill which the Committee has just been considering they read the splendid address of our colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT].

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday next, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by Congressman COLE of New York.

Mr. WOODRUFF asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include articles by Sam Pettengill.

Mr. HILL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Denver Post of June 27 on wool.

APPROPRIATIONS TO MEET EMERGENCIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1948

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 4031) making appropriations to meet emergencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year 1948, and for other purposes, namely:

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS

There is hereby appropriated such amount as may be necessary to enable the Office of Government Reports to continue in operation at the same rate and under the same authority as provided for such agency in the fiscal year 1947 until the date of enactment of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1948.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized to disburse, during the month of July 1947, one-twelfth of the amount provided in each appropriations for the Veterans' Administration included in H. R. 3839 as passed by the House of Representatives, and there are hereby appropriated such amounts as may be necessary for such disbursements.

Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans: The authority and funds provided under this heading in the "First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947" (Public Law 663, 79th Cong.) are hereby continued available until June 30, 1948.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Animal Industry

Control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture, during July, 1947, to control and eradicate foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest as authorized by the act of February 28, 1947 (Public Law 8), and the act of May 29, 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C. 391; 21 U. S. C. 111-122), including expenses in accordance with section 2 of said Public Law 8, \$5,000,000, to be merged with the appropriation made under this head in the Second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947 (Public Law 122).

Sugar Rationing Administration

Salaries and expenses: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to perform, during July 1947, the functions and duties vested in him by the Sugar Control Extension Act of 1947 (Public Law 30), \$750,000, including personal services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946; printing and binding; not to exceed \$10,000 for test purchases of commodities and ration currency for enforcement purposes; and hire of passenger motor vehicles: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$40,000 may be transferred to the regular departmental appropriation for penalty mail as required by the act of June 28, 1944: *Provided*, That the amount herein, \$400,000, shall be available exclusively for terminal leave.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to incur obligations for administrative and force account expenses for the continued operation of any activity of the Department of the Interior for which provision is made in H. R. 3123, a bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, or in any Senate amendment thereto, but for which obligations may not be incurred under the provisions of section 102 of the Second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947 (Public Law 122), and for War Agency Liquidation in accordance with the terms of the budget estimate contained in House document No. 312: *Provided*, That such obligations shall not exceed the rate of obligation provided for such activity for the fiscal year 1947: *Provided further*, That the authority conferred hereunder shall continue until July 31, 1947, or until the date of enactment of H. R. 3123 into law, whichever is the earlier date, except in the case of War Agency Liquidation, which authority shall extend until the date of approval of the appropriation act providing the supplemental appropriation for this activity for the fiscal year 1948.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

United States Conciliation Service

For salaries and expenses from July 1, 1947, to August 21, 1947, United States Conciliation Service, including printing and binding, travel, penalty mail and all expenses authorized for such service in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1947, \$430,000.

Sec. 2. This act may be cited as the "Emergency Appropriation Act", 1948.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, we have here a bill providing for certain things

that seem to have to be taken care of right away before the first of July. One or two of them are necessary so that certain agencies will not be wiped out arbitrarily before the Senate and House conferees may get together and agree on a provision for them or, on the other hand, agree that no provision should be made.

That would apply to the Office of Government Reports, which may operate for 1 month or until the bill is disposed of.

There is also a provision that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may disburse one-twelfth of the amount provided in each appropriation for the Veterans' Administration so that they may make all disbursements that they require.

There is also included for the Veterans' Administration a continuance of availability of authority of funds provided under the First Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1947, Public Law 663, Seventy-ninth Congress, providing for the purchase of automobiles for veterans who have lost an arm or leg.

There was \$30,000,000 carried in that bill. The Veterans' Administration estimates that they will have purchased somewhere between 14,500 and 15,000 automobiles at a cost of approximately \$24,000,000 by the 1st of July.

In the Department of Agriculture there is \$5,000,000 made available for the continuation of the operation of the foot-and-mouth disease control in Mexico. I do not know what we have to do in connection with that. I do know that we have a committee presently in Mexico, with representatives from the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Agriculture, going over the picture and the method of operations. When they come back at the end of the week, we expect to have them in a week from today, and go over the picture and be able to present a final program, or as near as we can, with reference to that matter.

There is also an item to allow the Secretary of Agriculture to continue to operate the sugar-control proposition, \$750,000, of which \$400,000 will be for terminal leave. I do not know what we will have to do with that after the month of July. It is confined now to the one thing, industrial operations.

In the Department of the Interior, funds for administration and force account expense are allowed to be continued to be obligated.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. There is one particular matter which the gentleman mentioned and about which I should like to inquire in order to be clear about it. In the last Congress legislation was enacted and money appropriated for the purchase of automobiles for amputee veterans.

As I understand it, there is a continuance of that authority and an appropriation contained in the resolution that is presently before us?

Mr. TABER. That is correct. I have referred to that. There will be about \$6,000,000 carried forward in the fiscal year 1948 so that they can continue to

buy those automobiles as these people apply, who are entitled to them under the law.

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. FORAND. Just following up the question of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] do I understand the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to say that there is authority for the continuation of the purchase of these automobiles, in addition to the appropriation itself?

Mr. TABER. None beyond the amount of funds that is presently available.

Mr. FORAND. But I mean the date.

Mr. TABER. The date is set forward to June 30, 1948.

Mr. FORAND. In this bill?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. FORAND. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRETT. Do I understand that there is an appropriation of \$5,000,000 carried in this resolution to continue the fight on foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico?

Mr. TABER. The gentleman is right.

Mr. BARRETT. I understand they are or will shortly be out of funds, and I am very happy that the chairman has included that item in this resolution.

Mr. TABER. There is one other item of \$430,000 to continue available funds for the United States Conciliation Service in the Department of Labor so that there will be no question of that service going out for the moment.

I believe that is all I care to say. These things we are told must be done at this time.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, this bill is an extraordinary remedy for an extraordinary situation. We reach the deadline today. This is June 30, the end of the fiscal year; and at 12 o'clock midnight tonight all financial provision for the operation of the Government expires. All agencies and departments of the Government are without funds, and unless the rules are suspended and this radical departure from the usual procedure is agreed to by a two-thirds vote of the House the Government closes its doors. There is no money to continue.

Mr. Speaker, we are in the throes of a legislative jam without precedent in the history of the Nation. Never since the administration of President George Washington have we reached the end of the fiscal year with so little accomplished in the annual appropriation program. Of the 12 bills necessary to run the Government we have sent only one to the President.

There is a reason for everything. Certainly there must be a reason for the delay which makes it necessary to take up a bill of this character on the last day of the year. What is the reason? Why is it that for the first time in 158 years Congress has failed in its duty; has failed to perform its constitutional

function? What extraordinary condition brought this situation about?

They explain by saying they had to get organized. But we had to get organized 2 years ago. In the last corresponding session, the first session of the Seventy-ninth Congress, ending on the 30th day of June 1945, we had passed all the supply bills. Every bill had gone to the President and had become law.

Then they tell us the legislative budget delayed them. There was no occasion for the legislative budget to delay them. They have not paid any attention to it, anyway. So there is no alibi there.

Now, there is a reason. Why have we been so dilatory? The original schedule which was printed and distributed to the members of the committee called for the report of the last of the 12 supply bills to the House on May 20. It was prepared after the committees had been organized and were ready for business. Why has not the schedule been adhered to?

The answer is that to be found in the failure of the committee to make an aggressive attack on the program, in its predilection to make fruitless excursions up blind alleys, in the verbosity and addition to pointless detail. Page after page of the voluminous hearings contribute nothing to the information required to draft the bills. The inquiries have not been properly analyzed and organized. Hours are consumed on collateral matters which could have been dispensed with and the final draft of the bill has remained unaffected. We simply did not get the work done. There has been plenty of time in which to do it, but we have not done it.

Another cause for delay has been the lack of competent investigators. Instead of employing trained investigators from the FBI as we have done heretofore—men who were experienced and especially qualified for this work, men who could be relied on to handle it efficiently and expeditiously—we have gone out in the highways and by-ways and brought in men with preconceived opinions and objectives.

They were to uncover unsavory conditions of maladministration, diversion of funds or other matters prejudicial to the departments and when they failed to find such conditions the investigations were extended into a series of fishing expeditions which consumed more time than the investigations warranted.

In other words, we are in precisely the same situation in which we found ourselves at the close of the last world war.

When the Sixty-sixth Congress convened in 1920, its first interest was to investigate the conduct of the war. Surely, in the expenditure of all those funds, billions of dollars, and in the management of a world war there were rare and racy scandals galore to be unearthed, and no stone was to be left unturned.

We spent a million dollars investigating the war. Every recess was explored, every transaction was sifted. And all we ever discovered of a derogatory nature was that the Army bought more bridles and saddles than we had horses. No indictments were ever returned. No criminal processes were ever started. But we got a million dollars' worth of

satisfaction out of knowing that Americans are honest and trustworthy.

We are going through the same processes today. The only difference is that it was a bigger and longer war and we spent more money and covered more territory. The result will be the same. Americans are still honest and efficient. But it is taking so long to find it out that all the investigators have not yet reported and the supply bills have not been passed in time to meet the dead line at the close of the fiscal year.

I am glad to be able to commend the bill in one particular. It maintains inviolable the constitutional prerogative of the House of Representatives to originate appropriations bills. An attempt was made in another body to usurp this long-established privilege of the House by reporting a similar bill, one perhaps more comprehensive.

As a matter of fact, this bill is deficient in many respects. It comprises only five items when there are numbers of agencies and services in the same predicament. Practically all departments of the Government are left without visible means of support at the closing of the fiscal year prior to enactment of the money bills. You ask how those not provided for in the pending bill are to be maintained. And you will be surprised to know. The others are being called up over the telephone and told to go ahead and pay no attention to appropriations or lack of appropriations, and we will make it all right.

In other words, we have government by telephone. It is an astounding way of running the Government, but nothing should surprise us these eventful days. Why bother to pass the appropriation bills when we can settle the whole matter by dialing the right number and reassure the dazed bureaucrats at the other end of the line without authorization from the subcommittee, from the committee, or from the House, much less the Senate and the President. We live in a wonderful age.

But we are maintaining the primacy of the House in appropriations. Every few years another body decides to take over the initiation of money bills and starts proceedings, but each time, as in this instance, prompt and emphatic action and comment have reaffirmed the constitutional right of the House. I congratulate the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], for his prompt action in protection of the rights of the House.

Mr. Speaker, while I regret the tardiness with which the appropriation bills have been reported, we face a condition and not a theory but to pass the pending bill. Under the circumstances, the minority must perforce join in the passage of the continuing resolution.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, at the hotel where I reside in Washington, and where I have resided for the last 13 years, there is a very frequent visitor in the lobby of evenings. I know very little about the gentleman except I know him by name. But he is one of the most happy and felicitous gentlemen I ever

knew. When he discusses the affairs of the day he is never handicapped by facts. One night he can tell you that he has had dinner with John D. Rockefeller and the next night, with the greatest of éclat he will say that he has just come back from Miami, where he had done all the interior decorating of the homes of 10 United States Senators. His flights of fancy are so unique that they baffle all description. But he is not handicapped by the facts.

Now, my dear friend from Missouri certainly is not handicapped by the facts either. The fact of the matter is that the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill was approved on July 20 last year, when our very esteemed friend from Elsberry, Mo., was chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives. This year it went to the White House before the fiscal year ended.

The appropriation bill for the District of Columbia was approved on July 9, 1946, for the current fiscal year.

The appropriation bill for State, Justice, and Commerce was approved on July 5.

The appropriation bill for the Interior Department on July 1.

The legislative appropriation bill on July 1.

The Navy appropriation bill on July 8.

The appropriation bill for the Department of Labor and Federal Security was not approved until July 26, 1946, when my esteemed friend from the great Commonwealth of Missouri was the chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives.

He mentions the fact that the jam is greater than it was since the days of George Washington. That does not make me a bit unhappy. We had very solid government in the days of George Washington, and if by time, and by scrutiny, and by exploration of all the items it takes a little longer, and we retrieve those essences of freedom that were manifest in the days of George Washington, I shall be happy even in 1947.

The fact of the matter is that our friend, if anyone in the United States and particularly in the Congress of the United States, is responsible for any delay that may have ensued in the preparation of appropriation bills. Certainly some measure of the responsibility can be laid upon his doorstep.

I was one of that joint committee of 12 Members of the Senate and the House that fabricated and formulated the Reorganization Act. I was deeply interested in the legislative budget. So was the President of the United States. On the 2d day of August 1946 when he handed me a pen at the White House after he signed that bill, he expressed his particular interest in the legislative budget in the hope that it would make for efficiency and economy in Government. But it is not so easy to pull a legislative budget out of the air, sometimes. There should be some background and there should be some effort, and there was, consonant, of course, with the time that was available.

My friend from Missouri, instead of chiding the Congress and particularly this side of the aisle for any dereliction of duty, ought to remember that he went home when the session was over in 1946,

and no investigating staff was set up and no effort was made to develop the groundwork upon which a legislative budget should be predicated in January of 1947. We came here without tools, we came here without data, we came here without information except that which we could gather in a short space of time. But from the 3d day of January until the 15th day of February we organized 104 Members of the Senate and House into the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, and in that time a committee of 20 was selected, 10 from either body, to do the work. In that time we sat down with accountants very special in character and ability for the purpose of getting the background and formulating the necessary estimates with which to make a report to the Congress. The law itself said that the deadline was the 15th day of February, so we had 30 days in which to wrestle with the President's \$37,500,000,000 budget.

My friend from Missouri, who can sometimes be a little difficult, and I say it in a friendly way, because I have a deep affection for him, could at least have given us a little pitch and engaged some people and suggested that, if there was going to be a change of political complexion in this and in another body, perhaps we ought to get together and provide money and regularize the procedure, whereby when we came back in January of 1947 we would have a foundation upon which to build the superstructure of economy. My friend from Missouri will not deny it. We all went home, certainly, but the responsibility was on the Democratic side of the aisle because they were in charge of the Congress. He was the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and he could have come to us and said, "Now, there is a possibility of a change in the political complexion of this body."

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. I want to commend the gentleman, who is an able member of the Appropriations Committee, and the chairman of that great committee, the very able gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], together with their Republican colleagues on that committee, for the splendid and diligent efforts they have put forth to cut the President's padded budget. The gentleman from Missouri inquires why it takes time to get these appropriation bills out. I am sure the gentleman from Illinois will agree with me that it takes more time to examine a budget carefully and to find the places where items can be cut without interfering with any essential function of Government than it does to just rubber stamp the executive request. As the gentleman ably pointed out, the Republicans of this Congress have been cutting the budget and they have been cutting it over the stubborn, unrelenting resistance of Mr. Truman, his administration, and his satellites here in the House of Representatives.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I thank my good friend, the majority leader, for that very great contribution.

Finally, let me say this: Is there such a magic to June 30? The Government still has not lost its capacity to deal with an emergent situation. The difference is, of course, that we used to have an emergency every 24 hours, years ago. Now we get one only at the end of the fiscal year, and perhaps one other in the course of a whole fiscal year. So we have the capacity to deal with it and that is precisely what we are doing today. We are doing it because the House has a deep and abiding conviction as to the reductions that have been made in the appropriation bills.

We do not propose, therefore, to relent even slightly in that conviction because these economies are in the interest of the people of the United States of America.

So, I am not concerned about the capacity of Republican representative Government to deal with any crisis that may come along. This will enable us, of course, to give a great accounting of our economical stewardship to the people of the United States.

If you want an example—we were taking testimony on the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture for seven long weeks. There were 413 witnesses. It took nearly 3 months to start with a bill and finally get it to the floor of the House. There you have to scrutinize and explore the appropriation of every dollar. That is one of the reasons why with some pride, and with humility, we can say that economies totaling hundreds of millions of dollars were finally effectuated. If we ever expect to eliminate duplication, lack of efficiency, and waste from Government, it will be only in proportion as we take every dollar that the humble, horny-handed, hard-fisted citizens of the country contribute to the Treasury of the United States of America, lift it up, turn it over twice, then lay it down and determine what to do with it. That, of course, is a technique somewhat unknown to our friends on the other side during their stewardship of the last 14 years.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. SHEPPARD. As long as the gentleman has made such an elaborate statement concerning the Members on this side of the aisle, may I ask the chairman a question?

Mr. DIRKSEN. With the greatest of pleasure.

Mr. SHEPPARD. During the time that you were chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, how many objections did you have from the Democratic side, the minority, to legitimate cuts in the bill?

Mr. DIRKSEN. From my friend from California, very little. I take off my hat to him. He deserves a pat on the back for his good work. But my friend will agree that perhaps I could not as properly say as much about some others.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The gentleman from Illinois spoke about the gentleman from Missouri not laying the groundwork here before January 3 for

the legislative budget. I remember very distinctly that certain of the Republican leadership moved in here shortly after November 5 and worked so hard that the tax bill introduced by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNOTSON] was brought up very shortly after the 1st of January.

Mr. DIRKSEN. But my friend forgets that notwithstanding the fact that some of our people may have moved in here, we still had no authority until the complexion of the House had finally and officially changed, that is, as to the speakership and the chairmanship of the various committees.

Before the time is up, may I venture one other observation with respect to my friend from Missouri's observation about George Washington and the allegation that today sees the most acute delay in completing appropriation bills since Washington's day. The answer is very simple. There was but one New Deal since the days of the Father of Our Country and among the many other chores which the Republicans inherited was the job of exploring its many activities carefully so that sound government in the true American tradition might be restored.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, within my brief lifetime I have heard most of the great orators of both pulpit and platform in public life in America during the last quarter of a century. And it is my considered opinion that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], is the premier of them all. He excels in charm of address, and in his ability to convince against their will any audience that might be assembled. And his golden eloquence would charm the birds out of the trees.

And when you associate with him the distinguished gentleman from Indiana, whose rating as a prospective contender for the nomination at Chicago next year is rapidly mounting, and who has just spoken so effectively on the bill, I tell you, you have there a real team to deal with.

But even the persuasive eloquence of these two gifted advocates cannot obscure the real issue before the House.

The gentleman from Indiana says it takes time to investigate and legislate economically, and he patiently explains that it is because it has required so much time that they have not been able to get more than one bill to the President in six calendar months. But he overlooks the fact that 79 Congresses, many of them controlled by his party, have been confronted 158 times with this situation, and certainly he would not have us believe that those under Republican control were derelict in their duty and did not investigate thoroughly enough. It is an engaging talking point but it falls far short of explaining why for the first time in 158 years they have only been able to get one bill to the White House in 6 months.

And then he offers a further novel suggestion. He suggests that because the dictatorial minority would not cooperate, the downtrodden majority have

not been able to get the rest of the appropriation bills to the White House.

But we did cooperate. We cooperated better than the members of the gentleman's own party. When the question of cutting the budget \$6,000,000,000 or \$4,500,000,000 hung in the balance it was my personal vote in the committee that determined the amount of the proposed cut. I voted to cut six billion instead of four and one-half billion, and my vote was decisive. But so few of the gentleman's colleagues on the committee favored retrenchment that I have been unable to get them to cooperate with me in bringing out a conference report that would reduce the budget \$6,000,000,000 or any other amount.

It is not necessary for us on this side of the aisle to protest our determination to save money. We rescinded more money in the last Congress than has been rescinded in all other Congresses combined. The amount rescinded in this Congress is a mere token compared with the amount we returned to the Federal Treasury in the Seventy-ninth Congress.

There is a mark to shoot at. And if we had been in control of this Congress it is my conviction that we would have rescinded a larger sum than is to the credit of the party in power up to this time. And I shall demonstrate the accuracy of that estimate before the end of the session.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. I do not recall whether I picked it up in the newspapers, or where, but my understanding somewhere along the line has been that the gentleman was against the \$4,500,000,000 cut or the \$6,000,000,000 cut; that he was standing right with the President.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman's information is nebulous. It was my personal vote that set the proposed cut in the budget at \$6,000,000,000. On a subsequent occasion in the House I voted, not against the \$6,000,000,000 cut, but against the refusal of the majority to indicate where the cut was to be applied.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from Illinois is trying to throw a smoke screen across the present situation by charging that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] failed to appoint experts and investigators on the Appropriations Committee. I wonder what charge would have been hurled against the gentleman if he had appointed them. I can see the wave that would have gone out through the country about a Democratic chairman, who would no longer be chairman after January 3, stacking the committee, and the charge of patronage would have been hurled at the gentleman. The responsibility rested with them after the election date, because they knew they were going to take over control of the House. The responsibility was with them to negotiate or contact the gentleman in connection with ap-

pointments. Furthermore, the gentleman from Indiana, the majority leader [Mr. HALLECK] certainly went out of his way—and we accept it as a compliment but the gentleman did not intend it as a compliment—the gentleman went out of his way to bring about discord in the House, which we refused to recognize although he made the mistake when he made the sarcastic reference to those on the Democratic side as being satellites of President Truman.

Mr. CANNON. Precisely. Backsight always has the advantage of foresight.

But, Mr. Speaker, I must not neglect my friend, the gentleman from Illinois. As he well says, we should stick to the facts.

My friend says I should have organized an investigation during the interim between the adjournment of the Seventy-ninth Congress and the convening of the Eightieth Congress.

That is exactly what I did do. The gentleman will recall—and all members of the committee will recall—that 3 weeks prior to adjournment I requested them—collectively and individually—to file with the clerk of the committee a list or statement of agencies and activities they thought should be investigated during the vacation of Congress. I asked them to cooperate in making investigations of the departments on items in the bill on which they would sit in this session. And I recall, and the gentleman will recall, that he did not ask for an investigation of any agency. If he had indicated any investigation which he thought might be prosecuted with advantage while Congress was in recess, the investigation would have been made by men from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the most carefully trained operators in the world, and we would have presented him with an authoritative and unbiased report on his return to the House in January—or sooner if desired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Is it not a fact that my friend from Missouri labored long and earnestly to have the legislative budget deferred until the 15th of April, fully 60 days, rather than to have it on the 15th of February? And is it not true that my friend from Missouri had at least 90 days from August 2 until election day when he was still chairman of the Appropriations Committee and as a matter of fact, properly so, expected to remain in charge after November of 1946, and could have set up some kind of a regularized staff so that this data could have been assembled whether he was in charge or he was not in charge?

Mr. CANNON. We did have such a staff.

Mr. DIRKSEN. But they did nothing, they did nothing.

Mr. CANNON. They did nothing for the gentleman from Illinois because he requested nothing. I not only requested the committees to requisition investigators for studies during recess but I requested every individual member of the committee to indicate any subject or department he wanted to investigate; and the gentleman from Illinois was not interested. He did not indicate anything he wanted taken up. If he had we would

have put the FBI on the job and they would have given him any information he wanted. In the last 3 years they have never failed to deliver. In all the investigations made there has never been the slightest criticism of their work or the results they secured. If there had been any criticism we would have put another man on the job and have kept putting men on the job until it was satisfactory.

But, Mr. Speaker, let us get back to my first statement. For the first time in the history of the Congress we have reached the end of the fiscal year with only one supply bill in the White House.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

(Mr. CANNON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I come not to apologize for the record of the Republican majority in this House upon appropriations, but to brag about it.

We have been through a troublesome time, a troublesome time with the departments representing the only New Deal since George Washington. We have had to set up an investigatorial staff, and it has been a staff of the greatest accountants, analysts, and Government specialists in the United States; and the service they have rendered is something of which we and they may well be proud. In one agency alone the Government's position was bettered as a result of their operation to the tune of \$750,000,000, and in many other agencies the foundation was laid for the recovery of enormous sums of money this year, and next year, and years after.

No member of the Republican majority has offered a motion to recommit an appropriation bill restoring practically all the cuts that were made in the agriculture appropriation bill and some of the other bills, as some of our friends on the minority side of the aisle have done.

The gentleman from Missouri upon the roll call on the adoption of the legislative budget—and I have it here in front of me on page 60 of the general committee report—was among the 22 "noes" who voted against the adoption of that report calling for a \$6,000,000,000 cut. I remember occasions when he voted against the \$6,000,000,000 over in the committee, and then against the \$4,500,000,000; but let me indicate this so that we may have the picture completely. There were a couple of bills that my friend from Illinois left out of his account, bills that were left over after July 1 of last year. One was the military appropriation bill that did not become law until the 16th of July. The other was the Government corporations bill which did not become law until the 25th of July. Nine out of 12 of the regular annual bills did not become law before the 1st of July last year. This year I hope we shall do better than they by getting them all out by the 15th of July.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The question was taken, and two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPEAKER EMPOWERED TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the House until tomorrow it shall be in order for the Clerk to receive messages from the Senate and for the Speaker to sign any enrolled bill or joint resolution he finds properly enrolled.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DIRKSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes after the other special orders today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 49) to enable the people of Hawaii to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 49, with Mr. ARENDS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at the point following my statement earlier in the day on this matter.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. ENGLE].

Mr. ENGLE of California. Mr. Chairman, I am for statehood for Hawaii because, in the first place, its people are nearly all American citizens who have played and are destined to play a constructive role in our national life; secondly, because I want to eliminate every possible barrier to our prosperous commercial relations with the richest overseas Territory of the United States; and finally, because I am fully convinced that, as a State, Hawaii will become an even stronger factor in our national de-

fense and in our good relations with the entire Pacific area, including the continent of Asia.

Apparently the people of the Nation are already overwhelmingly convinced of this, too, for national organizations, public-opinion polls, and editorials have strongly supported statehood for Hawaii.

In view of Hawaii's economic importance and the fact that she is normally the fifth best customer of the continental United States, it is easily understandable that businessmen would support statehood. Resolutions supporting statehood have been received from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, California State Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and the National Association of Real Estate Boards. Many State and city chambers of commerce and other business organizations throughout the country have reiterated the stand of their national bodies.

However, businessmen are by no means the only ones who feel that Hawaii should become an equal partner in the Union. Groups with widely diversified interests and views have given their support to statehood at their national conventions and meetings.

Organizations representing labor and veterans are on record in support of statehood.

Women's organizations, too, have added their endorsement at national conventions. These include the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; the Zonta Clubs of America; the Soroptomists; and the YWCA.

Educators have voiced their approval of statehood through the National Education Association.

One of our largest service clubs, the Lions International, at its national convention in Philadelphia last year, took up a resolution calling for statehood for Hawaii now, and the 12,000 delegates present arose to their feet in unanimous support of it.

It is a well-known fact that both the Democratic and Republican organizations have for many years been on record in their national platforms as favoring statehood for Hawaii.

Not only are various groups in favor of statehood, but individual citizens favor it. Public-opinion polls and newspaper comment indicate that the American public and the press are overwhelmingly in favor of making Hawaii the forty-ninth State. Last year, a report by the American Institute of Public Opinion, popularly known as the Gallup poll, showed 60 percent in favor of having Hawaii admitted as the forty-ninth State; 19 percent opposed, and 21 percent expressed no opinion. The poll showed no important difference in sentiment on party lines. Sixty-one percent of both Republicans and Democrats favored statehood.

Opinion in Hawaii, of course, strongly supports it. A plebiscite conducted in 1940 showed two out of every three voting wanted statehood. Island leaders claim that if a similar survey were conducted today it would show 9 out of every 10 want statehood.

The Hawaii Statehood Commission recently undertook an analysis of editorial opinion in 59 daily newspapers over a period of 6½ months. The results showed 93.5 percent in favor of statehood. These papers comprised key or representative journals in all 48 States whose combined circulation totaled about 9,000,000. Some editorials simply stated the issue without taking a stand. The papers analyzed represented a wide variety of party viewpoints. Another survey of the same papers undertaken at the time of the statehood hearings before the House Public Lands Committee in March showed 100 percent favorable comment.

Incorporated in our committee record is the favorable editorial comment on statehood for Hawaii from 45 of the 48 States. No opinion of any kind was received from papers in the other 3 States. This compilation of opinion covered 165 news publications with a combined daily circulation of nearly 20,000,000. Here is what the San Francisco Chronicle has to say:

It is nineteenth century nonsense to hold back on the score that the islands are not contiguous. * * * Hawaii is closer to Washington today than Utah was a quarter-century ago. On all scores it is a natural union, and we should end the anomaly which has kept Hawaii voteless.

I think the New York Times summarizes the general attitude of public opinion and the press with these words:

There have been numerous committee visits to the islands, the Library of Congress must be bulging with reports, and the facts about the islands are well known to the American people. Forty-nine years of apprenticeship, since annexation in 1898, should be enough to qualify Hawaii for membership in these free and independent United States. That is a longer period than any present State was forced to wait.

The people of the west coast are particularly aware of the great commercial value of Hawaii's close relations with the rest of the United States. Our committee heard nothing but favorable testimony concerning statehood from our west coast chambers of commerce, as well as from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The statistics show that Hawaii has normally bought much more from the mainland than the mainland has bought from her, and all evidence points to mutually prosperous trade relations in the future—especially if all barriers to trade can be removed.

We want to provide immediate statehood for Hawaii in order to remove a very serious inequity which may operate as a handicap to a continuation of our good relations. I refer to the violation of one of our most cherished American traditions—the principle that there must be no taxation without representation. It was brought out in our committee investigations that during the first 40 years after annexation Hawaii paid into the Federal Treasury \$150,000,000 more than it received from it. In still more recent years its payments of internal revenue into the Federal Treasury have been greater than those of many of the mainland States. Yet the American citizens who pay these taxes still have no

voice in deciding upon Federal taxes or Federal expenditures. We must bring an end to this discrimination at once.

Like all California citizens, I am always interested in the problems of our national defense. I am glad that our State is protected and that the Nation is protected by a strong outpost in Hawaii. I am glad, too, that such an outpost is under American sovereignty and that it is inhabited by American citizens who have distinguished themselves by their loyalty and by their excellent standards of community life.

No doubt the people of Hawaii, being even more exposed than we of the west coast, are at least equally concerned with national defense. How can they help being conscious of their obligations to protect the Nation and the Nation's obligation to protect them? Since we are entitled to rely upon their loyalty, we must take every step to assure the conditions in which such loyalty can flourish. We must remove from the minds of the Hawaiians any unsettling doubts about the way in which the Nation regards them. Territorial status, as they well know, is a tentative or transitory status. It imposes all of the obligations of citizenship, such as taxes and selective service, but it does not allow for the privileges of participation in the National Government. This transitory status is not good enough for Americans who have long outlived their period of tutelage. It is not good enough for citizens who have a vital role to play in the Nation's defense.

We owe it to ourselves to make the Hawaiian people feel secure as an integral part of the national community. In the interest of our national security and welfare, let us enjoy not only their loyalty and service but the full benefit of their wisdom and experience.

(Mr. ENGLE of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Messrs. JUDD, POULSON, ANGELL, JOHNSON of California, BRADLEY, BUCK, McDONOUGH, and MILLER of California asked and were given permission to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD on the pending bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, the United States of America stands for democracy against totalitarianism and for the principle of federation in government under which local self-government has been preserved against the encroachments of centralized power. I cannot imagine a better opportunity to demonstrate the value of these two great principles than by bringing Hawaii immediately into this Union of States. No step could be more timely when we are resisting the advance of the totalitarian system throughout the world. I am convinced that we must throw the weight and prestige of this Nation into the maintenance of democ-

racy everywhere; but, if we are to do so effectively, it is urgent above all for us to complete the splendid structure of self-government within our own sovereign domain.

Hawaii already stands in the Pacific area as our most conspicuous outpost of the American way of life. Nowhere else has there been a more striking demonstration of the ability of people of different races, different national origins, different tongues, different cultural and social and intellectual backgrounds to work together in mutual respect and teamwork for the good of all, as the surest way to promote the good of each.

Hawaii is no longer an experiment in American democracy. It is an accomplished fact, and our recognition of the success of the experiment is long overdue. That is why I am sure that the Congress will enact H. R. 49 at this session. The voluminous evidence favorable to statehood which has been placed in our hands by our investigating committees carries overwhelming conviction.

I know that there used to be doubts about the ability of the Pacific races to merge into a loyal American community. But this ability has now been tested in Hawaii under conditions of war as well as under conditions of peace. The community spirit and the American patriotism of these people have been even more impressive than many had thought possible. No finer tributes have been made to Americans anywhere than those which were made concerning Hawaii for the record of this Congress.

After all, it is not surprising that Hawaii should be a truly American community. It inherited some of the best traditions of our national life. The early missionaries from New England brought with them a strong faith in public education and in the worth of the individual human being. Then many of the plantation owners, some of whom were sons and grandsons of the missionaries, promoted education and public health in their communities. Today, Hawaii's standards of rural health and rural education are an example to the entire country. Indeed, the high moral and physical standards which have resulted from Hawaii's rich heritage are the foundation of its success as a democratic American community.

It is fortunate that this is the case, because, from a mainland point of view, we must place a stronger national reliance upon the people of Hawaii. Their position is one of key importance in the Pacific world. They are on the life lines of trade and cultural intercourse between all peoples of the area, and the diversity of their own racial background gives them an intense and broad interest in Pacific affairs. Can anyone doubt that representatives in Congress from this thoroughly American mid-Pacific state will broaden our horizons, enrich our congressional debates and contribute in many ways to the national welfare?

No Americans are more alert to our problems of national defense than those who live on our frontiers, especially those who, in 1941, suffered the severest enemy attack ever delivered on our soil and were compelled for many months

to toil unceasingly in their own and the Nation's defense.

I am sure, therefore, that one of the advantages which we as a united Nation will derive from having the State of Hawaii fully represented in Washington will be an increasing alertness to all problems of national security and an added ability to meet those problems effectively. A loyal island people, firmly united with the rest of the American people, will have a high strategic value for the entire Nation.

Above all, I am convinced that our national policies will be judged in no small measure by the decisions we make with respect to the people of Hawaii and the other island peoples of the Pacific. We should continue to demonstrate the reality of our belief that every people should have a government of their own choosing. It will be a great advantage to the United States everywhere in the world to have one of our great self-governing States in the mid-Pacific as a convincing example of the success of our principles and system of Government.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, as a sponsor of one of the several bills, namely, H. R. 1125, for the admission of Hawaii as the forty-ninth State in the Union, I am happy to endorse H. R. 49 and urge the Members of the House to vote favorably on this bill.

In my opinion Hawaii has proved itself eligible to become one of the States of the Union from an economical, political, and social point of view. This question is not a new one, having been thoroughly investigated by the former Territories Committee of the House in 1935, and recently by the same committee in 1946.

I believe the conclusions of the subcommittee of the Territories Committee contained in House Report 1620, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, are sufficiently comprehensive to justify the admission of Hawaii to statehood. I agree with their conclusions which are as follows:

That Hawaii, with a population of over 500,000, has a larger population than any other State at the time of admission to the Union with the exception of Oklahoma.

That the heterogeneous peoples of the Territory live and work together amicably, democratically, and harmoniously.

That the mixed racial complexion of Hawaii existed at the time of annexation, was not regarded as an obstacle to annexation, and should not now be considered an obstacle to statehood.

That the percentage of persons of Japanese ancestry reached its peak in 1940 and has declined steadily since then due to prohibition of immigration, lower birth rate, and the increasing immigration of other peoples.

That the people of Hawaii have demonstrated beyond question their loyalty and patriotism to the Government of the United States.

That on the record of their behavior and their participation in the war, American citizens of Japanese ancestry can be little criticized.

That such evidence of bloc voting as exists among Americans of Japanese ancestry is not likely to assume serious pro-

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 2, 1947
For actions of July 1, 1947
80th-1st, No. 125

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill to continue appropriations, substituting its version for House's. House committee approved bill to provide for review of USDA packers-stockyards and perishable-commodities orders. House debated War Department civil appropriation bill. Sen. Byrd submitted resolution to investigate Government corporations.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS CONTINUATION. Passed H. R. 4031, to continue certain appropriations pending enactment of new appropriations, with the language of S. J. Res. 140 (see Digest 123). Indefinitely postponed action on S. J. Res. 140 in view of this. Sens. Bridges, Ball, Wherry, Cordon, McKellar, Hayden, and Thomas of Okla. were appointed conferees. (p. 8145.)
2. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, H. R. 3311, was passed with amendments (pp. 8133-43).
3. CIVIL SERVICE Committee ordered reported*: S. 999, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act so as to require veterans to obtain a passing grade in civil-service examinations to be eligible for appointment; S. 1486, to require payment of salaries for the period of separation from Government service of persons improperly removed; and S. 1497, to provide for collection of statistics on certain seeds and oils (p. D464).
*Copies not available until actually reported, when this Digest will carry a note to that effect.
4. FARM CREDIT; PERSONNEL. The Civil Service Committee considered S. 1381, to include employees of national farm loan associations under the Retirement Act, and the bill was referred to subcommittee for study (p. D464).
5. LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION, Nebr., resolutions were inserted by Sen. Butler, relating

to foot-and-mouth disease, sanitary embargo, 28-hour law, meat inspection, reciprocal trade, pledge to produce, packers and stockyards administration, cattle and beef industry committee, national livestock and meat board, American Meat Institute, national livestock tax committee (pp. 8128-9).

6. WAR POWERS. The Judiciary Committee submitted a report (S. Rept. 339, pt. 2) setting out the statutory provisions appearing in S. Doc. 42, relating to termination of war controls, and indicating how such provisions are affected by S. J. Res. 123, recently passed by the Senate (p. 8129).
7. CORPORATIONS. Chairman Aiken of the Executive Expenditures Committee stated that he has furnished each Senator a copy of a report by the Legislative Reference Service on "Major Government Lending Agencies" and inserted a statement regarding the report (pp. 8131-3).
8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., announced that the Senate will not be in session Fri. and Sat. and that, this week, it is expected that the Senate will debate S. 1461, to continue export-control, allocations, and priorities powers (p. 8146).

HOUSE

9. FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Price, Ill., spoke in favor of additional flood control, mentioning farm-land damage (p. 8175).
10. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 2700 (pp. 8216-8).
11. REPORT of the Office of Price Administration through Mar. 31, 1947, was received (H. Doc. 371) (p. 8219).
12. PERSONNEL. Received from the War Department a proposed bill to "amend section 102 (b) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 to exclude certain experts and consultants from the coverage of the act"; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8219).
13. SUBMARGINAL LANDS. Received a petition from S. Dak. citizens opposing H. R. 1692, to provide for sale of USDA submarginal lands (p. 8219).
14. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Began debate on this bill, H.R. 4002 (pp. 8184-216). There was discussion throughout the debate of the farm lands and crops destroyed by floods.
15. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE. The Judiciary Committee ordered* reported H.R. 1470, to provide for the review of orders of the Federal Communications Commission and of certain orders of the Secretary of Agriculture made under the Packers and Stockyards Act and Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (p. D466).
*Copies of the bill and report will not be available until the bill is actually reported, when this Digest will include a statement to that effect.
16. PATENTS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments H.R. 3958, to extend temporarily the time for filing applications for patents and for taking action in the U.S. Patent Office with respect thereto (H. Rept. 757) (p. 8219).
17. MINERALS. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendment H.R. 1602, to establish within the Interior Department a National Minerals Resources Division (H. Rept. 755) (p. 8219).

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4031

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 30 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JULY 1 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Reported by Mr. BRIDGES, with amendments; considered, read the third time,
and passed

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to meet emergencies for the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal
5 year 1948, and for other purposes, namely:

6 OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS

7 There is hereby appropriated such amount as may be
8 necessary to enable the Office of Government Reports to
9 continue in operation at the same rate and under the same
10 authority as provided for such agency in the fiscal year 1947

1 until the date of enactment of the Independent Offices Ap-
2 propriation Act, 1948.

3 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

4 The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby au-
5 thorized to disburse, during the month of July 1947, one-
6 twelfth of the amount provided in each appropriation for the
7 Veterans' Administration included in H. R. 3839 as passed
8 by the House of Representatives and there are hereby appro-
9 priated such amounts as may be necessary for such disburse-
10 ments.

11 Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled vet-
12 erans: The authority and funds provided under this heading
13 in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947 (Public
14 Law 663, Seventy-ninth Congress), are hereby continued
15 available until June 30, 1948.

16 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

17 BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

18 Control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and
19 rinderpest: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture, during
20 July 1947, to control and eradicate foot-and-mouth disease
21 and rinderpest as authorized by the Act of February 28,
22 1947 (Public Law 8), and the Act of May 29, 1884, as
23 amended (7 U. S. C. 391; 21 U. S. C. 111-122), includ-
24 ing expenses in accordance with section 2 of said Public
25 Law 8, \$5,000,000, to be merged with the appropriation

1 made under this head in the Second Urgent Deficiency Ap-
2 propriation Act, 1947 (Public Law 122).

3 SUGAR RATIONING ADMINISTRATION

4 Salaries and expenses: To enable the Secretary of Agri-
5 culture to perform, during July 1947, the functions and
6 duties vested in him by the Sugar Control Extension Act
7 of 1947 (Public Law 30), \$750,000, including personal
8 services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized
9 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946; printing and
10 binding; not to exceed \$10,000 for test purchases of com-
11 modities and ration currency for enforcement purposes; and
12 hire of passenger motor vehicles: *Provided*, That not to
13 exceed \$40,000 may be transferred to the regular depart-
14 mental appropriation for penalty mail as required by the
15 Act of June 28, 1944: *Provided further*, That of the amount
16 herein \$400,000 shall be available exclusively for terminal
17 leave.

18 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

19 The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to
20 incur obligations for administrative and force account ex-
21 penses for the continued operation of any activity of the
22 Department of the Interior for which provision is made in
23 H. R. 3123, a bill making appropriations for the Department
24 of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and
25 for other purposes, or in any Senate amendment thereto, but

1 for which obligations may not be incurred under the provi-
2 sions of section 402 of the Second Urgent Deficiency Appro-
3 priation Act, 1947 (Public Law 422), and for War Agency
4 Liquidation in accordance with the terms of the Budget
5 estimate contained in House Document Numbered 312:
6 *Provided*, That such obligations shall not exceed the rate of
7 obligation provided for such activity for the fiscal year 1947:
8 *Provided further*, That the authority conferred hereunder
9 shall continue until July 31, 1947, or until the date of enact-
10 ment of H. R. 3123 into law, whichever is the earlier date,
11 except in the case of War Agency Liquidation, which author-
12 ity shall extend until the date of approval of the appropria-
13 tion Act providing the supplemental appropriation for this
14 activity for the fiscal year 1948.

15 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

16 UNITED STATES CONCILIATION SERVICE

17 For salaries and expenses from July 1, 1947, to August
18 21, 1947, United States Conciliation Service, including
19 printing and binding, travel, penalty mail, and all expenses
20 authorized for such service in the Department of Labor
21 Appropriation Act, 1947, \$430,000.

22 SEC. 2. This Act may be cited as the "Emergency
23 Appropriation Act, 1948".

24 *That there are hereby appropriated, out of any money in*

1 the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of certain
2 revenues, receipts, and funds, respectively, such sums as
3 may be necessary to liquidate the obligations incurred under
4 authority of section 102 of the Second Urgent Deficiency
5 Appropriation Act, 1947, for the several activities named
6 and appropriated for in the appropriation Act, including
7 any supplemental appropriation Act, for the fiscal year
8 1948. Sums appropriated hereunder shall be deducted from
9 the amounts respectively appropriated for such activities for
10 the fiscal year 1948: Provided, That in the event there is
11 pending in Congress on June 30, 1947, any provision in-
12 volving change in jurisdiction over or method of financing
13 of any activity, such activity shall be carried on in the same
14 manner as provided in the applicable appropriation Act for
15 the fiscal year 1947 until such time as there shall have been
16 enacted into law the final determination of such jurisdiction
17 and financing.

18 SEC. 2. There are hereby also similarly appropriated
19 such sums as may be necessary to defray during the month
20 of July 1947 the expenses (1) of any activity for which
21 funds were provided by Congress for 1947 and for which an
22 estimate for the fiscal year 1948 was submitted by the Presi-
23 dent to the Congress but for which no provision for an

1 appropriation is contained in any bill pending in Congress
2 on June 30, 1947 (whether or not an appropriation is made
3 for such activity for the fiscal year 1948), such expenses not
4 to exceed one-twelfth of the amount of said estimate; or
5 (2) of any activity for which a provision for appropriation
6 is contained in a bill pending in Congress on June 30, 1947,
7 but for which Congress fails to make an appropriation for
8 the fiscal year 1948, such expenses not to exceed one-twelfth
9 of the amount for such activity contained in the bill as pend-
10 ing on June 30, 1947: Provided, That the availability of
11 the appropriations for obligation under (1) shall cease with
12 respect to any activity on the date both Houses shall have
13 acted and failed to make an appropriation for such activity,
14 and under (2) shall cease on the date of the enactment of
15 the Act in which the appropriation for the activity would,
16 if made, have been contained: Provided further, That such
17 expenses may exceed one-twelfth of the amount of the esti-
18 mate under (1), or one-twelfth of the amount in the bill
19 under (2), in case of emergencies, seasonal operations, or
20 operations incident to the liquidation of an activity, in such
21 amount as may be determined by the Bureau of the Budget.
22 SEC. 3. This Act may be cited as the "Temporary
23 Appropriation Act of 1948".

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to temporarily

make available certain appropriations for the fiscal year 1948.”

Passed the House of Representatives June 30, 1947.

Attest: JOHN ANDREWS,
Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations to meet emergencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

JUNE 30 (legislative day, April 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JULY 1 (legislative day, April 21), 1947

Reported with amendments; considered, read the third time, and passed

tion is of general interest to the country as a whole. But it is of particular interest to those concerned with transportation, and of even more especial interest to the shippers of the country who find it impossible to obtain freight cars for the shipment of their products.

In addition, this memorandum makes certain comments and suggestions concerning improvements in transportation which I believe would be of general interest. It also furnishes statistics on transportation at that time which should be a part of our national wartime record. I am informed that this study of transportation was prepared by Mr. George Meader, now the chief counsel of the committee, who was at that time an assistant counsel and had been in charge of the committee's earlier transportation studies.

This memorandum was not submitted to the entire committee at the time of its preparation and has not been presented to the committee now for its approval. For that reason it was not, and cannot be, issued as a committee report to the Senate. I do not, by this statement, intend to imply that there was any desire to suppress the memorandum, either at the time it was prepared, or at the present time. I merely point out that it cannot be considered a committee report, although it was prepared by the staff of the committee and is a part of the committee's files.

Mr. President, because of my interest in the present transportation crisis resulting from the freight-car shortage, I urged that the committee make this study available to the Senate and the public for the information it contained which would be useful to any present consideration of the impending freight-car shortage we are facing.

The committee authorized me to make such use of this material as I thought appropriate and helpful under present circumstances. Therefore, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the document, which I send to the desk, on transportation, prepared by Mr. George Meader, chief counsel of the Special Senate Committee Investigating the National Defense Program, dated May 17, 1945, be printed as a Senate document for the information of the Senate and the public in connection with the present transportation crisis.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1948

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside; that I be permitted to report, from the Appropriations Committee, House bill 4031, with an amendment; and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4031) making appropriations to meet emergencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with an amendment.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, let me say in explanation that on Friday last the Senate passed Senate Joint Resolu-

tion 140, which was for the purpose of continuing appropriations so that the various departments of Government might continue to function until the regular appropriation bills were passed. That measure went to the House of Representatives. No action was taken on it by the House, but the House has sent to the Senate House bill 4031, the measure now under consideration. It was referred to the Appropriations Committee, and, in turn, the Appropriations Committee by unanimous vote this morning amended the House bill by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting the text of Senate Joint Resolution 140, the joint resolution the Senate passed on Friday by unanimous vote.

That is the situation. This measure provides for continuing appropriations. If the amendment of the Senate committee is adopted, and the bill as thus amended is passed, the result will be that the bill will go to conference, and the issue between the House and Senate will have to be decided in the conference.

Mr. President, I now ask that we proceed to consider the Senate committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The amendment was to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That there are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of certain revenues, receipts, and funds, respectively, such sums as may be necessary to liquidate the obligations incurred under authority of section 102 of the Second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, for the several activities named and appropriated for in the appropriation acts, including any supplemental appropriation act, for the fiscal year 1948. Sums appropriated hereunder shall be deducted from the amounts respectively appropriated for such activities for the fiscal year 1948: *Provided*, That in the event there is pending in Congress on June 30, 1947, any provision involving change in jurisdiction over or method of financing of any activity, such activity shall be carried on in the same manner as provided in the applicable appropriation act for the fiscal year 1947 until such time as there shall have been enacted into law the final determination of such jurisdiction and financing.

SEC. 2. There are hereby also similarly appropriated such sums as may be necessary to defray during the month of July 1947 the expenses (1) of any activity for which funds were provided by Congress for 1947 and for which an estimate for the fiscal year 1948 was submitted by the President to the Congress but for which no provision for an appropriation is contained in any bill pending in Congress on June 30, 1947 (whether or not an appropriation is made for such activity for the fiscal year 1948), such expenses not to exceed one-twelfth of the amount of said estimate; or (2) of any activity for which a provision for appropriation is contained in a bill pending in Congress on June 30, 1947, but for which Congress fails to make an appropriation for the fiscal year 1948, such expenses not to exceed one-twelfth of the amount for such activity contained in the bill as pending on June 30, 1947: *Provided*, That the availability of the appropriations for obligation under (1) shall cease with respect to any activity on the date both Houses shall have acted and failed to make an appropriation for such activity, and under (2) shall cease on the date of the enactment of the act in which the appropriation for the activity would, if made, have been contained: *Provided further*, That such expenses may exceed one-twelfth of the amount of the estimate under

(1), or one-twelfth of the amount in the bill under (2), in case of emergencies, seasonal operations, or operations incident to the liquidation of an activity, in such amount as may be determined by the Bureau of the Budget.

SEC. 3. This act may be cited as the "Temporary Appropriation Act of 1948."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment and third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to temporarily make available certain appropriations for the fiscal year 1948."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. BALL, Mr. WHERRY, Mr. CORDON, Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, and Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that Senate Joint Resolution 140 be indefinitely postponed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate Joint Resolution 140 is indefinitely postponed.

STATEHOOD FOR HAWAII—EDITORIAL FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD an editorial appearing in the New York Times of today relative to the action taken yesterday by the House of Representatives on the Hawaii statehood bill.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEHOOD FOR HAWAII

After some 27 years of intermittent debate, Congress seems at last to be on the road to voting statehood for the Hawaiian Islands. The House yesterday passed by a vote of 196 to 133 the bill introduced by Delegate FARINGTON, of Honolulu, which has been unanimously approved by the House Public Lands Committee and which is supported by President Truman and Secretary of Interior Krug. Although a Senate vote at this session appears unlikely we believe the weight of evidence is in favor of prompt and affirmative action by Congress.

The Hawaiian Islands have been under the American flag since 1898 and a Territory since 1900. Their population of more than 500,000 persons is larger than that of any other Territory when it was admitted to statehood with the exception of Oklahoma. The islands pay more taxes to the Federal Government than 14 present States and are admittedly more advanced in education and public services than many others. Speed of transportation now makes its isolation from the mainland a factor of little importance.

The principal argument against granting statehood, that its polyglot population

(which was 32.5 percent Japanese in 1945) would make it unassimilable, is not, we believe, a valid one. During the war the varied races of the Hawaiian Islands proved that they were good and loyal Americans. There is little evidence that any racial group has ever indulged in bloc voting in Territorial elections. If Congress believes in the American principles that all men are born equal and that there should be no taxation without representation, then its Members should vote to make Hawaii the forty-ninth State. Hawaii's estimated 519,000 people have, we believe, proved their right to that estate.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, may I at this point announce to the Members of the Senate, especially those who are anxious to know something about the program for the balance of the week, that I am at liberty to announce that when the Senate completes its work on Thursday afternoon, there will be an adjournment until Monday at noon, if it meets with the approval of the Senate.

I should like further to announce that, after the confirmation or nonconfirmation of the distinguished nominee for a judgeship, which is the temporary business at hand, the Senate will then proceed to the pending business, which is the extension of the Second War Powers Act. When that legislation shall have been completed—and we hope to complete it by late Wednesday or early Thursday afternoon—there will then be a call of the calendar.

That is all the business contemplated between now and Thursday night, unless some special bill shall be taken up for consideration by the Senate.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield to the majority leader.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, there is one other matter which I think should have the consideration of the Senate and be disposed of. There has been pending for some time a controversy between the Senator from West Virginia and myself as to the proper reference of the nomination of a member of the Power Commission. The Senator and I have discussed the matter back and forth and have come to no conclusion as to what is the proper reference, so I want to give notice that, at the first opportunity, I shall move to discharge the Committee on Public Works from consideration and that the nomination be referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I was glad to hear the announcement as made by the Senator from Nebraska. I want to ask at this time if it is his intent to schedule for Monday next, on the convening of the Senate at noon, consideration of the bill commonly known as the unification bill.

Mr. WHERRY. That is the intention. It will be necessary to move that it be made the business at that hour, noon, Monday, so that it will not come up for consideration until that time.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills of the Senate:

- S. 53. An act conferring United States citizenship posthumously upon Harold Turcean;
- S. 394. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Raymond Wesley Doyle;
- S. 396. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Thurlow Grey Doyle;
- S. 397. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Lawrence Stanley Doyle;
- S. 398. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Spencer Burgess Doyle; and
- S. 399. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Gladys May Doyle.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. VANDENBERG, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Charles E. Saltzman, of New York, to be an Assistant Secretary of State;

Ellis O. Briggs, of Maine, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Uruguay;

Christian M. Ravndal, of Iowa, for promotion in the Foreign Service, from Foreign Service officer of class 1 to Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister.

Herschel V. Johnson, of North Carolina, for appointment as a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister;

Walter J. Donnelly, of the District of Columbia, and sundry other persons for promotion from Foreign Service officers of class 1 to Foreign Service officers of the class of career minister;

John H. Magonne, of Texas, and sundry other persons for promotion in the Foreign and Diplomatic Service; and

Carl Birkland, of Illinois, and sundry other Foreign Service staff officers to be consuls.

By Mr. LANGER, from the Committee on Civil Service:

Sundry postmasters.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AND PROTOCOLS FOR THE REGULATION OF WHALING.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, I report favorably Executive K, Eightieth Congress, first session, a protocol for the regulation of whaling, signed by the United States of America and other countries on December 2, 1946; Executive L, Eightieth Congress, first session, an international convention for the regulation of whaling, signed by the United States of America and other countries on December 2, 1946, and Executive P, Eightieth Congress, first session, a supplementary protocol for the regulation of whaling which was signed at London, March 3, 1947, and I submit a report (Ex. Rept. No. 6) thereon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be received, and the convention and protocols will be placed on the calendar.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, we are now about to consider executive business, and as I understand, the first matter to come up is the nomination of a judge in the State of Texas. May I ask the Sen-

ator from Nebraska, after that matter shall have been considered, will it then be his purpose to continue executive business, so as to clear the calendar as it now exists?

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I moved that we go into executive session. It was my intention to clear the calendar, with the exception of the nomination of Joe B. Dooley to be United States district judge for the northern district of Texas, and with the further exceptions of the nominations of Frank B. Potter and of Henry W. Moursund to be United States district attorneys. I think that could be completed in a few minutes, and we could then return to the pending business, which is the nomination of Mr. Dooley.

Mr. President, I ask that we proceed with the nomination of Francisco Corneiro, of the Virgin Islands, to be district attorney for the District Court of the Virgin Islands, and that we proceed to clear the Executive Calendar from there on, if there is no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will proceed to state the nominations on the Executive Calendar, beginning with Calendar No. 254.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Francisco Corneiro to be district attorney for the District Court of the Virgin Islands.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Mr. WILEY. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Diplomatic and Foreign Service.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be confirmed en bloc.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask that the nomination of James Bruce, of Maryland, be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination of James Bruce will be passed over, and, without objection, the other nominations in the Diplomatic and Foreign Service are confirmed en bloc.

POSTMASTERS

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. WILEY. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the postmaster nominations are confirmed en bloc.

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 3, 1947
For actions of July 2, 1947
80th-1st, No. 126

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on emergency appropriation bill which includes emergency items for foot-and-mouth disease, Sugar Rationing Adm., and authorizes obligations in 1948 on new basis. Rep. Hope introduced revised sugar bill which has been approved by committee. Senate committee referred farm-labor bill to subcommittee for further study. Sen. O'Mahoney discussed over-all budget situation, commending President for "sound fiscal policy" and criticizing congressional "delay" in handling appropriation bills. Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill ready for President. House passed War Dept. civil appropriation bill. House committee reported on surplus property investigation. Sens. Tydings and Hickenlooper introduced bill to draft forest-soil conservation program. Sens. Pepper and Aiken introduced bill to donate farm-labor camps to institutions. Rep. Rayburn urged sufficient appropriations for soil conservation, REA, and farm-tenant loans.

SENATE

1. **APPROPRIATIONS CONTINUATION.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H.R. 4031, the emergency appropriation bill (pp. 8301-3, 8243-4). This bill will now be sent to the President. As revised by the conferees, it includes emergency items as provided by the House version (including foot-and-mouth disease, Sugar Rationing Administration, and Office of Government Reports) and authorizes Government agencies to incur obligations for administrative and force account expenses in such amount as may be authorized by the provisions of appropriation bills as passed by the House or Senate amendments thereto or of pending budget estimates for activities for which appropriations were made in 1947.
2. **FARM LABOR.** S. 1334, to provide for a permanent farm-labor program through the Extension Service, was referred by the Agriculture and Forestry Committee to a subcommittee for further study and recommendations, with the announcement that the subcommittee will be appointed later (p. D474).
3. **AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.** The appropriations subcommittee on this bill, H. R. 3601, began "marking up" the bill (p. D474).
4. **EDUCATION.** The Labor and Public Welfare Committee approved (but did not actually report) S. 472, the Federal-aid-to-education bill, authorizing \$300,000,000 a year for this purpose (p. D474).
5. **PERSONNEL.** The Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 1486, to provide for payment of salaries covering periods of separation from Government

service of persons improperly removed (S. Rept. 414)(p. 8296).

6. HEALTH. The Foreign Relations Committee reported with amendment S. J. Res. 98, providing for U. S. participation in the World Health Organization (S. Rept. 421)(p. 8296).
7. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 2700 (pp. 8300-1). This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. NOMINATION. The Judiciary Committee reported favorably the nomination of Marvin Jones to be Chief Justice of the Court of Clains (p. 8294).
9. REPORTS were received on RFC and OPA operations (p. 8295).
10. HOMESTEADS; ROADS. Received a Calif. Legislature memorial favoring additional settlement of veterans on homesteads and Government construction of access roads to such homesteads (pp. 8295-6).
11. BUDGET. Sen. O'Mahoney, Wyo., discussed the over-all budget situation, announcing a surplus for 1947, stating that "the contrast ought to be drawn between the sound fiscal policy of the Chief Executive...and the delay, ineptitude, the inadequacy with which the appropriation bills are being handled by the Congress," and inserting a statement by the Treasury Department on the fiscal situation (pp. 8309-14).
12. LABOR EXTENSION-SERVICE. Sen. Morse, Oreg., spoke in favor of S. 1390, to provide for an Extension Service for labor in the Labor Department (pp. 8318-20).

HOUSE

13. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 4002 (pp. 8226-62). During the debate Reps. LeCompte, Hoeven, and Martin (Iowa) discussed loss of farm lands and supplies of food in Iowa in connection with recent floods (pp. 8247-8). Most of the debate concerned flood control and the hydroelectric projects.
14. FEDERAL EMPLOYEES LOYALTY. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H.R. 3813, to provide for removal from, and the prevention of appointment to, offices or positions in the executive branch of the Government of persons who are found to be disloyal to the U.S. (pp. 8225, 8266).
15. MINERAL RESOURCES. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H.R. 1602, to establish within the Interior Department a National Resources Division (pp. 8225, 8266).
16. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 2700 (pp. 8222-4, 8243).
17. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Reps. Stefan, Jones (Ohio), Horan, Fenton, Rooney, Gary, and O'Brien were appointed conferees on this bill, H.R. 3311 (p. 8222). Senate conferees not yet appointed.
18. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee submitted, pursuant to H.Res. 90 and 100, a report of investigations of the disposition of surplus property (H.Rept. 782) (p. 8266).
19. HEALTH. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee submitted, pur-

EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

JULY 2, 1947.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. TABER, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4031]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4031) making appropriations to meet emergencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out and inserted by the said amendment, insert the following: *That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year 1948, and for other purposes, namely:*

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS

There is hereby appropriated such amount as may be necessary to enable the Office of Government Reports to continue in operation at the same rate and under the same authority as provided for such agency in the fiscal year 1947 until the date of enactment of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1948.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized to disburse during the month of July 1947, one-twelfth of the amount provided in each appropriation for the Veterans' Administration included in H. R. 3839 as passed by the House of Representatives and there are hereby appropriated such amounts as may be necessary for such disbursements: Provided, That amounts expended hereunder shall be deducted from such appropriation for 1948 when H. R. 3839 is enacted into law.

Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans: The authority and funds provided under this heading in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947 (Public Law 663, Seventy-ninth Congress), are hereby continued available until June 30, 1948.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The following sums are appropriated for the District of Columbia out of any money in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia not otherwise appropriated, toward expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948:

<i>Employees' Compensation Fund</i> -----	<i>\$15, 000</i>
<i>Repairs and Maintenance of Buildings and Grounds, Public Schools</i> -----	<i>50, 000</i>
<i>Operating Expenses, Public Library</i> -----	<i>10, 000</i>
<i>Operating Expenses, Recreation Department</i> -----	<i>50, 000</i>
<i>Salaries and Expenses, Metropolitan Police</i> -----	<i>10, 000</i>
<i>Salaries and Expenses, Fire Department</i> -----	<i>10, 000</i>
<i>Policemen's and Firemen's Relief</i> -----	<i>50, 000</i>
<i>Salaries and Expenses, Agency Services, Public Welfare</i> -----	<i>205, 000</i>
<i>Operating Expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Buildings, Public Works</i> -----	<i>50, 000</i>
<i>Operating Expenses, Electrical Division, Public Works</i> -----	<i>10, 000</i>
<i>Salaries and Expenses, Central Garage, Public Works</i> -----	<i>10, 000</i>
<i>Operating Expenses, Street and Bridge Divisions (payable from Highway Fund)</i> -----	<i>50, 000</i>
<i>Salaries and Expenses, Department of Vehicles and Traffic (payable from Highway Fund)</i> -----	<i>10, 000</i>
<i>Salaries and Expenses, Division of Trees and Parking (payable from Highway Fund)</i> -----	<i>10, 000</i>
<i>Operating Expenses, Refuse Division, Public Works</i> -----	<i>150, 000</i>
<i>Operating Expenses, Sewer Division, Public Works</i> -----	<i>50, 000</i>
<i>Capital outlay, Sewer Division, Public Works</i> -----	<i>50, 000</i>
<i>Operating Expenses, Washington Aqueduct (payable from Water Fund)</i> ---	<i>23, 000</i>

The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the General Fund of the District of Columbia as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947, and shall be deducted from the appropriations for the same purposes contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1948, when enacted into law.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture, during July 1947, to control and eradicate foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest as authorized by the Act of February 28, 1947 (Public Law 8), and the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C. 391; 21 U. S. C. 111-122), including expenses in accordance with section 2 of said Public Law 8, \$5,000,000, to be merged with the appropriation made under this head in the Second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947 (Public Law 122).

SUGAR RATIONING ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to perform, during July 1947, the functions and duties vested in him by the Sugar Control Extension Act of 1947 (Public Law 30), \$750,000, in-

cluding personal services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946; printing and binding; not to exceed \$10,000 for test purchases of commodities and ration currency for enforcement purposes; and hire of passenger motor vehicles: Provided, That not to exceed \$40,000 may be transferred to the regular departmental appropriation for penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944: Provided further, That of the amount herein \$400,000 shall be available exclusively for terminal leave.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to incur obligations for administrative and force account expenses for the continued operation of any activity of the Department of the Interior for which provision is made in H. R. 3123, a bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, or in any Senate amendment thereto, but for which obligations may not be incurred under the provisions of section 102 of the Second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947 (Public Law 122), and for War Agency Liquidation in accordance with the terms of the Budget estimate contained in House Document Numbered 312: Provided, That such obligations shall not exceed the rate of obligation provided for such activity for the fiscal year 1947: Provided further, That the authority conferred hereunder shall continue until July 31, 1947, or until the date of enactment of H. R. 3123 into law, whichever is the earlier date, except in the case of War Agency Liquidation, which authority shall extend until the date of approval of the appropriation Act providing the supplemental appropriation for this activity for the fiscal year 1948.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

UNITED STATES CONCILIATION SERVICE

For salaries and expenses from July 1, 1947, to August 21, 1947, United States Conciliation Service, including printing and binding, travel, penalty mail, and all expenses authorized for such service in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1947, \$430,000.

SEC. 2. Section 102 of the Second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, is amended by striking out the last two words of such section and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: "provisions of such appropriation Acts as passed by the House or of any Senate amendment thereto: Provided, That such obligations shall be limited to administrative and force account expenses and not exceed the rate of obligation under any corresponding appropriation for the fiscal year 1947: Provided further, That the authority conferred hereunder shall continue until July 31, 1947, or until the date of enactment of such appropriation Act, whichever is the earlier date: Provided further, That in the case of any activity (including the District of Columbia) for which funds were provided by Congress for 1947 and for which an estimate for the fiscal year 1948 was submitted by the President to the Congress prior to July 2, 1947, but for which no provision for an appropriation is contained in any bill pending in Congress on July 1, 1947, obligations therefor for administrative and force account expenses may be incurred at a rate not to exceed the rate of obligation under any corresponding appropriation for the fiscal year 1947

or the Budget estimate for 1948, whichever is the smaller, but the authority conferred under this proviso shall expire on whichever of the following dates first occurs: (1) on July 31, 1947, (2) the date of enactment of an appropriation Act making an appropriation for such activity, or (3) the date both Houses shall have acted and failed to make an appropriation for such activity."

Sec. 3. This Act may be cited as the "Emergency Appropriation Act, 1948".

And the Senate recede from its amendment to the title.

JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,
FRANCIS CASE,
JOHN H. KERR,
GEORGE MAHON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

STYLES BRIDGES,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
KENNETH S. WHERRY,
GUY CORDON,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
ELMER THOMAS,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4031) making emergency appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

The action of the conferees restores emergency appropriations as provided by the House and in addition thereto makes emergency appropriations required by the District of Columbia pending enactment of the appropriation bill for the District of Columbia. It authorizes the agencies of the Government to incur obligations for administrative and force account expenses in such amount as may be authorized by the provisions of appropriation bills as passed by the House or Senate amendments thereto or of pending budget estimates for activities for which appropriations were made in 1947.

JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,
FRANCIS CASE,
JOHN H. KERR,
GEORGE MAHON,

Managers on the Part of the House.



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Vol. 93

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1947

No. 126

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton-Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who art the Lord God of all mankind, in this moment of prayer, wilt Thou touch our minds and hearts with a reassuring sense of Thy nearness, Thy peace, and Thy power.

Grant that in our deliberations and decisions we may be sensitive to the leading of Thy spirit and find strength of soul in the glorious assurance that where Thou dost guide Thou wilt also provide.

May we daily walk and work together in the fear of the Lord and at eventide receive the benediction which Thou dost bestow upon the faithful.

To Thy name we ascribe the praise.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On June 30, 1947:

H. R. 3203. An act relative to maximum rents on housing accommodations; to repeal certain provisions of Public Law 388, Seventy-ninth Congress, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3769. An act to amend the Bankruptcy Act with respect to qualifications of part-time referees in bankruptcy;

H. R. 2369. An act providing for the suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the Territory of Alaska;

H. J. Res. 221. Joint resolution to provide for permanent rates of postage on mail matter of the first class, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 92. Joint resolution authorizing the presentation of the Distinguished Flying Cross to Rear Adm. Charles E. Rosendahl, United States Navy;

H. J. Res. 96. Joint resolution authorizing the President to issue posthumously to the late Roy Stanley Geiger, lieutenant general, United States Marine Corps, a commission as general, United States Marine Corps, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 167. Joint resolution to recognize uncompensated services rendered the Nation under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes;

H. R. 407. An act for the relief of Claude R. Hall and Florence V. Hall;

H. R. 1318. An act for the relief of Mrs. Fuku Kurokawa Thurn;

H. R. 1362. An act to permit certain naval personnel to count all active service rendered under temporary appointment as warrant or commissioned officers in the United States Navy and the United States Naval Reserve, or in the United States Marine Corps and the United States Marine Corps Reserve, for purposes of promotion to commissioned warrant officer in the United States Navy or the United States Marine Corps, respectively;

H. R. 1807. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to grant to the county of Pittsburg, Okla., a perpetual easement for the construction, maintenance, and operation of a public highway over a portion of the United States naval ammunition depot, McAlester, Okla.;

H. R. 2339. An act to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the designation of Army mail clerks and assistant Army mail clerks," approved August 21, 1941 (55 Stat. 656), and for other purposes;

H. R. 2411. An act to authorize patenting of certain lands to Public Hospital District No. 2, Clallam County, Wash., for hospital purposes;

H. R. 2545. An act to provide funds for co-operation with the school board of the Mo-clips-Aloha District for the construction and equipment of a new school building in the town of Mo-clips, Grays Harbor County, Wash., to be available to both Indian and non-Indian children;

H. R. 2654. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to grant to the mayor and city council of Baltimore, State of Maryland, a permanent easement for the purpose of installing, maintaining, and servicing a subterranean water main in, on, and across the land of the United States Coast Guard station called Lazaretto Depot, Baltimore, Md.;

H. R. 2655. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to grant to the mayor and city council of Baltimore, State of Maryland, a permanent easement for the purpose of installing, maintaining, and servicing two subterranean water mains in, on, and across the land of Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Md.;

H. R. 2915. An act for the relief of Mrs. Frederick Faber Wesche (formerly Ann Maureen Bell); and

H. R. 3124. An act to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the eighty-first

national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, August 10 to 14, 1947.

On July 1, 1947:

H. R. 381. An act for the relief of Allen T. Feamster, Jr.;

H. R. 577. An act to preserve historic graveyards in abandoned military posts;

H. R. 1358. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the management and operation of naval plantations outside the continental United States," approved June 28, 1944;

H. R. 1371. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to appoint, for supply duty only, officers of the line of the Marine Corps, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1376. An act to amend the acts of October 14, 1942 (56 Stat. 786), as amended, and November 28, 1943 (57 Stat. 593), as amended, so as to authorize transportation of dependents and household effects of personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard to overseas bases;

H. R. 1514. An act for the relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1628. An act relinquishing to the State of Illinois certain right, title, or interest of the United States of America, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1742. An act for the relief of Mary Lomas;

H. R. 1997. An act to provide seniority benefits for certain officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force and of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia who are veterans of World War II and lost opportunity for promotion by reason of their service in the armed forces of the United States;

H. R. 2237. An act to correct an error in section 342 (b) (8) of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended;

H. R. 2436. An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1067. An act for the relief of S. C. Spradling and R. T. Morris;

H. R. 1845. An act to amend existing laws relating to military leave of certain employees of the United States or of the District of Columbia so as to equalize rights to leave of absence and reemployment for such employees who are members of the Enlisted or Officers' Reserve Corps, the National Guard, or the Naval Reserve, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2248. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to grant an easement and to convey to the Louisiana Power & Light Co. a tract of land comprising a portion of Camp Livingston in the State of Louisiana; and

H. J. Res. 193. Joint resolution to grant authority for the erection of a permanent build-

ing for the American National Red Cross, District of Columbia Chapter, Washington, D. C.

On July 2, 1947:

H. R. 3629. An act to authorize the transfer to the Panama Canal of property which is surplus to the needs of the War Department or Navy Department; and

H. R. 1144. An act for the relief of Samuel W. Davis, Jr.; Mrs. Samuel W. Davis, Jr.; and Betty Jane Davis.

On July 1, 1947:

H. R. 1375. An act to further amend section 10 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, so as to provide for the clothing allowance of enlisted men of the Army, Marine Corps, and Marine Corps Reserve; and

H. R. 2276. An act to authorize the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to pay certain expenses incident to training, attendance, and participation of personnel of the Army of the United States and of the naval service, respectively, in the seventh winter sports Olympic games and the fourteenth Olympic games and for future Olympic games.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 3311. An act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BALL, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. WHERRY, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. MCCARRAN, Mr. MCKELLAR, and Mr. TYDINGS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 4031. An act making appropriations to meet emergencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. BALL, Mr. WHERRY, Mr. CORDON, Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, and Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

THE LATE HONORABLE JOHN H. TOLAN

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I was unavoidably absent yesterday when the announcement of the passing of Hon. John H. Tolan was made by his successor, Hon. JOHN J. ALLEN, JR., so I, too, could have joined in a tribute of respect to a man who was held in the

highest esteem by those who knew him both in public and private life.

I never knew a man more devoted to his family, and who in turn was adored by his wife, his children, and his grandchildren. His sudden ending was brought on by a shock and overexertion resulting from the disappearance of one of his grandchildren in the beautiful wild foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

John Tolan not only loved his family, but he loved his fellow man. This fact was evidenced in his chairmanship of the Tolan committee authorized by Congress which gave months to exhaustive hearings and study in an effort to help the thousands of unfortunate migratory workers in this country during the depth of the depression.

Our hearts go out to his devoted family in their loss.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TWYMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Mr. George Sokolsky.

Mr. YOUNGBLOOD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. SOMERS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1948

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3311) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. STEFAN, JONES of Ohio, HORAN, FENTON, ROONEY, GARY, and O'BRIEN.

EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS, 1948

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4031) making appropriations to meet emergencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate; and that the managers on the part of the House have authority to agree to the amendments of the Senate with amendments, notwithstanding the provisions of clause 2 of rule XX, and that the conference report may be considered at any time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, ENGEL of Michigan, STEFAN, CASE of South Dakota, KEEFE, KERR, and MAHON.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from the American Legion chairman of the housing committee.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include three various subject matters and one resolution.

Mr. REDDEN, Mr. BURLISON, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. GAVIN, and Mr. WILLIAMS asked and were given permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 2700) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement on the part of the managers of the House may be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House July 1, 1947.)

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may use.

Mr. Speaker, this is the conference report on H. R. 2700, making appropriations for the Federal Security Agency and the Department of Labor. An inspection of the conference report would indicate that the House has receded on a great many items. An examination of the estimates, however, indicates that the recessions which we made were those that were incidental to and necessary in any conference in order that an agreement might be reached. They relate purely to items in the bill in which the Senate had increased the amount agreed upon by the House and the recession on the part of the House represents in most cases a 50-percent cut on the increase offered in the Senate bill; so we met them halfway in order to arrive at a bill and get the bill passed and get it through to the President.

There are one or two things in this bill that I think should be discussed for just a moment in order that it may be clear. One relates to the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor. You will observe that the managers on the part of the House have brought back amendments Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9 in disagreement. They relate to the Conciliation Service and relate to the amounts carried in the House bill for that Service. Much ado has been made of the fact—and it has been alleged—that the House carried language in its bill attempting to dismiss one Edgar L. Warren and a number of other employees of the Conciliation Service. The bill as passed by the House carried no such language. It is true that in the report accompanying the bill the

that basis the committee did not include any construction money feeling that this planning should get under way. I ask that the Allen substitute amendment be rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the substitute offered by the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN] for the Dondero amendment.

The substitute was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO].

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the Dondero amendment be limited to 8 minutes, and I ask for recognition.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RANKIN. Has the McDonough amendment been disposed of?

The CHAIRMAN. It was withdrawn by unanimous consent.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL]?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL].

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, first I want to quote the Army engineers as to the flood-control project on Buggs Island, and this is the justification which they brought us. On page 190 of the justification furnished by the War Department, we find the following:

The flood of September 1945 caused damages on the Roanoke River estimated at \$970,000 of which about 80 percent would have been prevented had the project been in operation. The largest flood on record on the Roanoke River, in August 1940, caused flood damages in excess of \$3,000,000. The operation of Buggs Island reservoir would have reduced damages from a similar flood to less than \$1,000,000.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to repeat what I said in my opening remarks on the bill yesterday. My very good and dear colleague, the gentleman from Michigan, the able and distinguished chairman of the Committee on Public Works [Mr. DONDERO], wrote me a letter as chairman of the War Department subcommittee asking me to withhold funds on some 11 projects. Let us see what would happen if we withheld the funds and then Congress did not deauthorize these projects. Remember that we must get a measure through both Houses and signed by the President to deauthorize these projects.

If we withhold funds from the War Department to continue these projects, then the projects would be stopped, contracts would cease, and if the Congress should fail to pass a bill to deauthorize these projects, work on those projects would stop. We would have to open them again at great cost, just as we did after the war.

I agree with the chairman of the Committee on Public Works that some of the projects ought to be deauthorized. I have taken the position, however, that when the Congress has passed a law authorizing a project, has made one or two

appropriations and started construction, it is not within the province of my committee to deauthorize the project. The gentleman from Michigan should bring out a bill to deauthorize these projects and bring it to the floor of the House, and then have the House and the Senate pass it. That is the answer to his problem. I do not want my subcommittee or the House to be left in the position where we have withheld funds, and then the House has failed to carry through the policy suggested by the Committee on Public Works. I do not want to be left in the position where we are going to stop contracts by an act of this House or of my subcommittee, and then have the House fail to enact a law to deauthorize them—and remember, it has to be passed by a two-thirds vote over the President's veto—and leave these contracts all up in the air.

I ask that not only this but all other projects here be carried on until such time as Congress has actually passed legislation deauthorizing these contracts. There is a way to do these things, and this is not the way. I personally have no interest in the matter whatsoever. I ask the House to stand by me and by the committee, not only on this but on every project that is to come from here on. I ask that the Dondero amendment be rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MICHENER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4002) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2700) entitled "an act making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and relative independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 38; and recedes from its amendment No. 9 to the above-entitled bill.

MAKING EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1948

Mr. TABER submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 4031) making emergency appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4031) making appropriations to meet emergencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: in lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out and inserted by the said amendment, insert the following: "That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year 1948, and for other purposes, namely:

"INDEPENDENT OFFICES

"Office of Government Reports

"There is hereby appropriated such amount as may be necessary to enable the Office of Government Reports to continue in operation at the same rate and under the same authority as provided for such agency in the fiscal year 1947 until the date of enactment of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1948.

"Veterans' Administration

"The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized to disburse, during the month of July 1947, one-twelfth of the amount provided in each appropriation for the Veterans' Administration included in H. R. 3839 as passed by the House of Representatives and there are hereby appropriated such amounts as may be necessary for such disbursements: *Provided*, That amounts expended hereunder shall be deducted from such appropriation for 1948 when H. R. 3839 is enacted into law.

"Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans: The authority and funds provided under this heading in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947 (Public Law 663, Seventy-ninth Congress), are hereby continued available until June 30, 1948.

"District of Columbia

"The following sums are appropriated for the District of Columbia out of any money in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia not otherwise appropriated, toward expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948:

"Employees' Compensation Fund....	\$15,000
Repairs and Maintenance of Buildings and Grounds, Public Schools	50,000
Operating Expenses, Public Library	10,000
Operating Expenses, Recreation Department	50,000
Salaries and Expenses, Metropolitan Police.....	10,000
Salaries and Expenses, Fire Department	10,000
Policemen's and Firemen's Relief..	50,000
Salaries and Expenses, Agency Services, Public Welfare.....	205,000
Operating Expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Buildings, Public Works.....	50,000
Operating Expenses, Electrical Division, Public Works.....	10,000
Salaries and Expenses, Central Garage, Public Works.....	10,000
Operating Expenses, Street and Bridge Divisions (payable from Highway Fund).....	50,000
Salaries and Expenses, Department of Vehicles and Traffic (payable from Highway Fund).....	10,000
Salaries and Expenses, Division of Trees and Parking (payable from Highway Fund).....	10,000
Operating Expenses, Refuse Division, Public Works.....	150,000

Operating Expenses, Sewer Division, Public Works..... \$50,000
 Capital outlay, Sewer Division, Public Works..... 50,000
 Operating Expenses, Washington Aqueduct (payable from Water Fund) 23,000

"The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the General Fund of the District of Columbia as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947, and shall be deducted from the appropriations for the same purposes contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1948, when enacted into law.

"Department of Agriculture

"Bureau of Animal Industry

"Control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture, during July 1947, to control and eradicate foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest as authorized by the Act of February 28, 1947 (Public Law 8), and the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C. 391; 21 U. S. C. 111-122), including expenses in accordance with section 2 of said Public Law 8, \$5,000,000, to be merged with the appropriation made under this head in the Second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947 (Public Law 122).

"Sugar Rationing Administration

"Salaries and expenses: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to perform, during July 1947, the functions and duties vested in him by the Sugar Control Extension Act of 1947 (Public Law 30), \$750,000, including personal services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946; printing and binding; not to exceed \$10,000 for test purchases of commodities and ration currency for enforcement purposes; and hire of passenger motor vehicles: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$40,000 may be transferred to the regular departmental appropriation for penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944: *Provided further*, That of the amount herein \$400,000 shall be available exclusively for terminal leave.

"Department of the Interior

"The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to incur obligations for administrative and force account expenses for the continued operation of any activity of the Department of the Interior for which provision is made in H. R. 3123, a bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, or in any Senate amendment thereto, but for which obligations may not be incurred under the provisions of section 102 of the Second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947 (Public Law 122), and for War Agency Liquidation in accordance with the terms of the Budget estimate contained in House Document Numbered 312: *Provided*, That such obligations shall not exceed the rate of obligation provided for such activity for the fiscal year 1947: *Provided further*, That the authority conferred hereunder shall continue until July 31, 1947, or until the date of enactment of H. R. 3123 into law, whichever is the earlier date, except in the case of War Agency Liquidation, which authority shall extend until the date of approval of the appropriation Act providing the supplemental appropriation for this activity for the fiscal year 1948.

"Department of Labor

"United States Conciliation Service

"For salaries and expenses from July 1, 1947, to August 21, 1947, United States Conciliation Service, including printing and binding, travel, penalty mail, and all expenses authorized for such service in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1947, \$430,000.

"Sec. 2. Section 102 of the Second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, is amended by striking out the last two words of such section and by inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"provisions of such appropriation acts as passed by the House or of any Senate amendment thereto: *Provided*, That such obligations shall be limited to administrative and force account expenses and not exceed the rate of obligation under any corresponding appropriation for the fiscal year 1947: *Provided further*, That the authority conferred hereunder shall continue until July 31, 1947, or until the date of enactment of such appropriation act, whichever is the earlier date: *Provided further*, That in the case of any activity (including the District of Columbia) for which funds were provided by Congress for 1947 and for which an estimate for the fiscal year 1948 was submitted by the President to the Congress prior to July 2, 1947, but for which no provision for an appropriation is contained in any bill pending in Congress on July 1, 1947, obligations therefor for administrative and force account expenses may be incurred at a rate not to exceed the rate of obligation under any corresponding appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 or the Budget estimate for 1948, whichever is the smaller, but the authority conferred under this proviso shall expire on whichever of the following dates first occurs: (1) on July 31, 1947, (2) the date of enactment of an appropriation act making an appropriation for such activity, or (3) the date both Houses shall have acted and failed to make an appropriation for such activity."

"Sec. 3. This Act may be cited as the 'Emergency Appropriation Act, 1948'."

And the Senate recede from its amendment to the title.

JOHN TABER,
 R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
 FRANK B. KEEFE,
 ALBERT J. ENGEL,
 FRANCIS CASE,
 JOHN H. KERR,
 GEORGE MAHON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

STYLES BRIDGES,
 JOSEPH H. BALL,
 KENNETH S. WHERRY,
 GUY CORDON,
 KENNETH MCKELLAR,
 ELMER THOMAS,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4031) making emergency appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

The action of the conferees restores emergency appropriations as provided by the House and in addition thereto makes emergency appropriations required by the District of Columbia pending enactment of the appropriation bill for the District of Columbia. It authorizes the agencies of the Government to incur obligations for administrative and force account expenses in such amount as may be authorized by the provisions of appropriation bills as passed by the House or Senate amendments thereto or of pending budget estimates for activities for which appropriations were made in 1947.

JOHN TABER,
 R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
 FRANK B. KEEFE,
 ALBERT J. ENGEL,
 FRANCIS CASE,
 JOHN H. KERR,
 GEORGE MAHON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the unanimous-consent request that was granted this morning, I call up the conference report on the bill H. R. 4031, and ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this conference report is a unanimous one. I believe it takes care, so far as we may, of any emergency matters that may come up before the appropriation bills are finally enacted.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Is the continuation of the car-for-amputees appropriation taken care of?

Mr. TABER. It is just as it was when it left the House. It is in the bill as it will be enacted.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. In other words, that will carry until we pass a better bill?

Mr. TABER. It will carry \$6,000,000 until it is expended.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1948

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. - Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 4002) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 4002, with Mr. MICHENER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have heard numerous Members of the House say in connection with the consideration of this and other appropriation bills that they can see no good reason why we should refuse to appropriate money for worth while approved projects here in the United States and at the same time appropriate money for similar projects to be carried on in foreign countries throughout the world.

I am happy to note that in the consideration of the pending bill that type of argument has not prevailed thus far. Up to this moment the House has seen fit to accept this bill as it has been reported by the Committee on Appropriations without additions and without amendments. I trust that will continue to the final consideration of the bill.

I rise to call your attention to this fact and to caution the Members of the House that you are shortly going to be

by part C of the Act. Whenever the Surgeon General shall have approved an application for a construction project in accordance with section 625 of the Act, the Federal share of the cost of such project, as provided by the Act, shall constitute a contractual obligation of the Federal Government: *Provided*, That the aggregate contractual obligation during the fiscal year 1948 shall not exceed \$75,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$947,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$35,054,850"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$330,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$139,850"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$337,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$328,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$251,726"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 6, 7, 8, 9, 20, and 38.

WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
CHAN GURNEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
KENNETH S. WHERRY,
PAT MCCARRAN,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

FRANK B. KEEFE,
JOHN TABER,
RALPH E. CHURCH,
JOE HENDRICKS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore: Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 2700, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,

July 2, 1947.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 20 to the bill (H. R. 2700) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 6 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

Strike out the matter proposed to be stricken out and inserted by the said amendment.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 7 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sums proposed to be stricken out and inserted by the said amendment insert "\$1."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 8 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sums proposed to be stricken out and inserted by the said amendment insert "\$1."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 38 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sums proposed to be stricken out and inserted by the said amendment insert: "and including \$500,000 which shall be transferred to the appropriation 'National Institute of Health, operating expenses,' \$14,500,000."

That the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 9 to said bill.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate agree to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 38, and recede from its amendment No. 9 to the bill.

The motion was agreed to.

EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1948— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on House bill 4031, making appropriations to meet emergencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the conference report for the information of the Senate.

The clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4031) making appropriations to meet emergencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out and inserted by the said amendment, insert the following:

"That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year 1948, and for other purposes, namely:

"INDEPENDENT OFFICES

"OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS

"There is hereby appropriated such amount as may be necessary to enable the Office of Government Reports to continue in operation at the same rate and under the same authority as provided for such agency in the fiscal year 1947 until the date of enactment of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1948.

"VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

"The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized to disburse, during the month of July 1947, one-twelfth of the amount provided in each appropriation for the Veterans' Administration included in H. R. 3839 as passed by the House of Representatives and there are hereby appropriated such amounts as may be necessary for such disbursements: *Provided*, That amounts expended hereunder shall be deducted from such appropriation for 1948 when H. R. 3839 is enacted into law.

"Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans: The authority and funds provided under this heading in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947 (Public Law 663, Seventy-ninth Congress), are hereby continued available until June 30, 1948.

"DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

"The following sums are appropriated for the District of Columbia out of any money in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia not otherwise appropriated, toward expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948:

"Employees' Compensation Fund.....	\$15,000
Repairs and Maintenance of Buildings and Grounds, Public Schools.....	50,000
Operating Expenses, Public Library.....	10,000
Operating Expenses, Recreation Department.....	50,000
Salaries and Expenses, Metropolitan Police.....	10,000
Salaries and Expenses, Fire Department.....	10,000
Policemen's and Firemen's Relief.....	50,000
Salaries and Expenses, Agency Services, Public Welfare.....	205,000
Operating Expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Buildings, Public Works.....	50,000
Operating Expenses, Electrical Division, Public Works.....	10,000
Salaries and Expenses, Central Garage, Public Works.....	10,000
Operating Expenses, Street and Bridge Divisions (payable from Highway Fund).....	50,000
Salaries and Expenses, Department of Vehicles and Traffic (payable from Highway Fund).....	10,000
Salaries and Expenses, Division of Trees and Parking (payable from Highway Fund).....	10,000
Operating Expenses, Refuse Division, Public Works.....	150,000
Operating Expenses, Sewer Division, Public Works.....	50,000
Capital outlay, Sewer Division, Public Works.....	50,000
Operating Expenses, Washington Aqueduct (payable from Water Fund).....	23,000

"The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the General Fund

of the District of Columbia as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947, and shall be deducted from the appropriations for the same purposes contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1948, when enacted into law.

"DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

"BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

"Control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture, during July 1947, to control and eradicate foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest as authorized by the Act of February 28, 1947 (Public Law 8), and the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C. 391; 21 U. S. C. 111-122), including expenses in accordance with section 2 of said Public Law 8, \$5,000,000, to be merged with the appropriation made under this head in the Second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947 (Public Law 122).

"SUGAR RATIONING ADMINISTRATION

"Salaries and expenses: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to perform, during July 1947, the functions and duties vested in him by the Sugar Control Extension Act of 1947 (Public Law 30), \$750,000, including personal services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946; printing and binding; not to exceed \$10,000 for test purchases of commodities and ration currency for enforcement purposes; and hire of passenger motor vehicles: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$40,000 may be transferred to the regular departmental appropriation for penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944: *Provided further*, That of the amount herein \$400,000 shall be available exclusively for terminal leave.

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

"The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to incur obligations for administrative and force account expenses for the continued operation of any activity of the Department of the Interior for which provision is made in H. R. 3123, a bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, or in any Senate amendment thereto, but for which obligations may not be incurred under the provisions of section 102 of the Second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947 (Public Law 122), and for War Agency Liquidation in accordance with the terms of the Budget estimate contained in House Document Numbered 312: *Provided*, That such obligations shall not exceed the rate of obligation provided for such activity for the fiscal year 1947: *Provided further*, That the authority conferred hereunder shall continue until July 31, 1947, or until the date of enactment of H. R. 3123 into law, whichever is the earlier date, except in the case of War Agency Liquidation, which authority shall extend until the date of approval of the appropriation Act providing the supplemental appropriation for this activity for the fiscal year 1948.

"DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

"UNITED STATES CONCILIATION SERVICE

"For salaries and expenses from July 1, 1947, to August 21, 1947, United States Conciliation Service, including printing and binding, travel, penalty mail, and all expenses authorized for such service in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1947, \$430,000.

"Sec. 2. Section 102 of the Second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, is amended by striking out the last two words of such section and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: "provisions of such appropriation acts as passed by the House or of any Senate amendment thereto: *Provided*, That such obligations shall be limited to administrative and force account expenses and not exceed the rate of obligation under any corresponding appropriation for the fiscal year

1947: *Provided further*, That the authority conferred hereunder shall continue until July 31, 1947, or until the date of enactment of such appropriation act, whichever is the earlier date: *Provided further*, That in the case of any activity (including the District of Columbia) for which funds were provided by Congress for 1947 and for which an estimate for the fiscal year 1948 was submitted by the President to the Congress prior to July 2, 1947, but for which no provision for an appropriation is contained in any bill pending in Congress on July 1, 1947, obligations therefor for administrative and force account expenses may be incurred at a rate not to exceed the rate of obligation under any corresponding appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 or the Budget estimate for 1948, whichever is the smaller, but the authority conferred under this proviso shall expire on whichever of the following dates first occurs: (1) on July 31, 1947, (2) the date of enactment of an appropriation act making an appropriation for such activity, or (3) the date both Houses shall have acted and failed to make an appropriation for such activity."

"Sec. 3. This Act may be cited as the 'Emergency Appropriation Act, 1948'."

And the Senate recede from its amendment to the title.

STYLES BRIDGES,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
KENNETH S. WHERRY,
GUY CORDON,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
ELMER THOMAS,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,
FRANCIS CASE,
JOHN H. KERR,
GEORGE H. MAHON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, the report has to do with the bill that provides interim appropriations for certain agencies of the Government, in order that they may operate in the interim until several appropriation bills are passed. The Senate Appropriations Committee felt that the authority granted in the bill, plus the authority in the second deficiency bill, for interim obligations, was not adequate for the purpose, and yesterday, adopted and passed the House bill, with all stricken from it, and inserted in lieu of it the resolution theretofore offered by the Senator from New Hampshire. That went to conference, and this report, in the opinion of the conference committee, does give adequate authority to the government agencies to operate and to incur obligations in the interim, until the bills are enacted, or until the 31st day of July. It does not provide for the payment of money, but it does provide for the incurring of obligations for administrative and force account expenses for all agencies of the Government.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the conference report? The Chair hears none.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I desire to ask the Senator from Oregon if the conference report contains any provision for the payment of the salaries of Government employees during the period when they are awaiting action by the Congress on the passage of the appropriation bills, some 11 of which have not yet been acted upon.

Mr. CORDON. The payment of the amount, the rate of salary—is that the question?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes; the payment of the amount.

Mr. CORDON. It does not. As I understand, it simply provides that the agencies may continue their activities and incur obligations up to the amount set in the appropriation bills which have passed the House, or as they may have been amended by the Senate. In the case of estimates that have come up, action on which has not yet been had, they may continue the activities and incur obligations, based upon corresponding appropriations for 1947.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Then it is my understanding that employees of every Department and agency of Government for which an appropriation bill has not been passed during the effective period of the conference report will not be able to draw their salaries though they do the work?

Mr. CORDON. They will not be able to draw or to get their money. They will not be paid, but they will have the right to payment as soon as the bill is passed. In other words, the obligations can be incurred, all Government help will remain on the rolls, but the ordinary time of payment will have to be carried forward until the bill itself is enacted.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I understand that so far as these employees are concerned, a valid obligation will have been incurred for the payment of their salaries, and, though they may have a payless pay day, eventually, when Congress gets around to passing the appropriation bills they will get their back pay.

Mr. CORDON. That is correct.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I should like to ask another question with respect to the District of Columbia. I understand the conference report does actually appropriate certain sums for certain activities.

Mr. CORDON. That is correct; and that is also true with reference to certain other activities where case-aid money was deemed to be necessary, and where the right of incurring an obligation was not added. That is true in the matter of the Office of Government Reports, certain activities of the Department of Agriculture, and others.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. When it was providing for the payment of salaries to certain employees of the District of Columbia, why was the conference not willing to provide for the payment of salaries, for example, of the employees of the Department of the Interior?

Mr. CORDON. Money for the payment of salaries of the personnel is not appropriated. The funds appropriated for the District of Columbia are for certain aid payments and other types of payment which are made in many instances weekly. The funds are provided for that type of payment, and not for salary payments.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Do I understand that covers welfare payments, and so forth?

Mr. CORDON. Yes.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I feel, Mr. President, that while the Senate conferees

have brought back a measure which is substantially better than the original provision sent to us by the House, it still remains inadequate. But I assume that it is the best that could be obtained in the present situation.

Mr. CORDON. I may say that the Senator from Oregon is getting just a little weary of coming on the floor of the Senate and suggesting that he does not like what he has done, but it is the best he can give.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CORDON. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I should like to ask two questions in regard to the report. First, in regard to the question raised by the Senator from Wyoming, it is my understanding that in the normal course of events, the pay rolls would not be made up anyway until about the 15th or 20th of the month, and presumably the other appropriation bills, or a large part of them, will be passed by that time.

Mr. CORDON. I am satisfied that there will be very few of the Government personnel who will not be paid on time. But as to those, at least they will know that the minute a bill is enacted they will be paid for their time up to the 1st of July.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The second question is this. We just today agreed to the conference report on the second of the appropriation bills, that for Labor and Federal Security. In that bill, due to the changes under the Taft-Hartley Act, we did not provide funds for the Conciliation Service, with the understanding that the funds for the Conciliation Service for the interim period between July 1 and August 21, when the new set-up takes place under the Taft-Hartley Act, would be provided in the bill now before us. Are they so provided?

Mr. CORDON. Yes, they are.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I wish to ask another question. Am I to understand that the employees of the Senate and the House whose funds are carried in the legislative appropriation bill, which has not yet been acted upon, will or will not receive their pay, according to practice, on the 15th of July?

Mr. CORDON. I do not have the report in front of me. My opinion is that they and all others who are paid from regular appropriations, except as to certain activities—and it is not one of them—will receive their pay only after the enactment of the appropriation bill itself.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. In other words, that means that legislative employees who have been accustomed to draw their salary on the 15th of each month will not be able to do so this July?

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CORDON. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I may say that we are attempting to expedite the legislative appropriation bill, and that tonight the subcommittee on the legislative bill of the Committee on Appropriations is to sit in session beginning at 7:30, and and we are going to run through until midnight tonight, if necessary, in an attempt to have the hearings concluded

on the legislative bill, which we have just received from the House. We are trying to meet the situation, and I wish to say that the Senator from Oregon, who is in charge of the conference report now under consideration, has done an excellent job in respect to it.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I think he has.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senate conferees have done the very best they could, and we have obtained the best deal possible in protecting the various divisions of Government employees.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes; considering all the circumstances, and those circumstances we shall not attempt to describe at this late hour.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

NOMINATION OF ROBERT F. JONES TO THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I should like at this time to make a statement that is pertinent as an executive question, and which is therefore proper in an executive session.

My attention has been called to a very serious charge made against one of our colleagues in the House, ROBERT F. JONES, of Ohio, now nominated to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission. I have seen three affidavits from Mr. JONES' neighbors in Ohio stating under oath that he was a member of the Black Legion.

Though man's memory sometimes is short, most of us probably recall the anti-Jewish, anti-Catholic, anti-Labor, and anti-Negro operations of the Black Legion in Ohio and Michigan when it inherited the remnants of the old Ku Klux Klan.

I do not want to be unfair to Mr. JONES, and I understand that he has denied he was ever a member of the Black Legion. But I do know that these are statements made under oath, and it would appear most important to me that the matter be cleared up thoroughly and conscientiously in committee before it is brought before the full Senate for vote.

I learned from the clerk of the Interstate Commerce Committee that a subcommittee meeting on Mr. Jones' confirmation is scheduled for 9:30 tomorrow morning. However, my colleague the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the chairman of the subcommittee, is absent, and I understand he will not be here tomorrow. I have tried to communicate with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], also a member of the subcommittee, to ascertain the truth of a rumor that the subcommittee intends to rush approval of Mr. Jones at the meeting tomorrow. I cannot believe this is so.

However, because both my colleague from Maine and my colleague from Indiana are out of the city, I take this opportunity to serve notice that should approval of Mr. JONES be voted in subcommittee tomorrow without an adequate examination of the witnesses swearing to these affidavits, I, and I believe, many other Senators, would want to consider the matter very carefully

before voting confirmation on the floor.

One of these affidavits is particularly significant. It is sworn to by the chief of police of Beaver Dam, Ohio, Mr. Frank Barber. I shall read it:

I, Frank Barber, administered the preliminary obligation to ROBERT F. JONES prior to his joining the Patriotic Legion of America, commonly known as the Black Legion. I remember that the ceremony took place in the woods on Tapscott Farm about 2 miles from the city of Lima, Ohio. I believe it was the year 1934 as nearly as I can remember. I definitely remember it was before ROBERT JONES became county attorney, because it was the Patriotic Legion of America which helped place him in that office.

June 30, 1947

Witnessed by Joseph B. Emmons and Jack Anderson.

Notarized by Leon N. Stone.

Another affidavit is sworn to by Glenn E. Webb, a member of the initiating crew of the Black Legion. He states under oath:

I, Glenn E. Webb, swear on oath that I initiated ROBERT F. JONES into the Black Legion on the Tapscott Farm, east of Lima, Ohio. ROBERT JONES knelt before me where I could see him face to face, with a gun at his back, according to the ritual, as he accepted the oath of obligation. This ceremony took place around 1935.

Sworn to before Leon N. Stone, notary public.

We have noticed that the two gentlemen swearing to the affidavits are uncertain of the time; which only goes to show that it is important the matter should be cleared up. They should be brought before the committee to verify this matter definitely one way or another.

Another final affidavit is sworn to by Virgil Herbert Effinger, former head of the Black Legion who swears:

Virgil Herbert Effinger, being duly sworn, says that he was personally present at a meeting of the Black Legion when ROBERT F. JONES took the oath required to be taken by all applicants for membership in said organization.

Sworn to me before Pauline Pool, notary public, Allen County, Ohio.

Mr. President, inasmuch as we are nearing the end of the session and time is precious on the floor of the Senate, I hope that this matter will be thoroughly threshed out in committee before it is brought to the floor. Otherwise there may be considerable delay while the matter is investigated on the floor. I hope the committee will bring in the witnesses and hear from them before the matter is reported.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I think I have sensed in what the Senator from Idaho has said something of suspicion that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce will not give proper consideration to this nomination. Speaking of the committee, I may say that as soon as we heard that there was any question with respect to the nomination, a subcommittee was appointed for the purpose of giving consideration to the case, and to all that might be said for and against the nominee. My colleague the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] was made chairman of that subcommittee. I think there is some

question about his presence here tomorrow morning, although I am not sure. But I do believe that the other two members of the subcommittee, who are the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], will both be here, and I have the hope and expectation that the subcommittee will be prepared to make a preliminary report at least to the full committee tomorrow. Of course, what the full committee would do, what the full committee ought to do, must be in some degree at least dependent upon the recommendation made to us by our subcommittee. I want to give assurance that there is no disposition to speed our course to the prejudice of anyone's rights.

Mr. BRICKER subsequently said: Mr. President, a distinguished citizen of the State of Ohio, a Member of the Congress, Mr. ROBERT F. JONES, has been appointed by the President as a member of the Federal Communications Commission. Objection has been filed, testimony has been taken by a subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, in regard to Mr. JONES, and there have been statements introduced in the RECORD here during the day in regard to his appointment.

I have known Mr. JONES for many years, since he was first out of law school. I have been associated with him in public office. I know him to be a citizen of the highest character. His integrity is unquestioned. His ability has been proved both in his private capacity as a lawyer and in public office. I ask unanimous consent at this time to introduce for printing in the RECORD a statement of Representative JONES, in the nature of an affidavit, together with a copy of a letter addressed by him, as prosecuting attorney, to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I have here also 17 letters from prominent citizens of Mr. JONES' county and home city. These letters are from members of both political parties and persons of various religious faiths in those communities; all of them expressing the same high appreciation of the character of Representative JONES that I myself have already expressed. That the Senate may be informed, and that the committee may have these, as a matter of record, I ask unanimous consent that they all may be published in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement and letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1947.

Senator OWEN BREWSTER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR BREWSTER: Since completion of the hearing by your subcommittee on June 27 to hear testimony by Andrew Pearson with respect to my nomination to the Federal Communications Commission, I have had opportunity to study the record. I did not take advantage of your very gracious offer at that time to prepare an answer, preferring to take the stand immediately to refute the charges and insinuations made by Pearson, and I now ask your permission and that of your colleagues to supplement that record with the following statement.

I believe that any competent lawyer, reading Pearson's testimony, would dismiss it instantly as the flimsiest hearsay and of no

probative value. I intend in due course to take proper legal action with respect to it, but in view of the fact that your committee has held a public hearing which has given opportunity for such slanderous remarks to be widely broadcast, it seems to me important for the sake of my wife, mother, and children that the permanent record should meet in specific detail every allegation made by Pearson before the committee.

It is clear that Andrew Pearson's fundamental charges against me are—

(a) that my father was a member of the Ku Klux Klan and introduced me at Klan meetings when I was a boy of 16 as a Klan member, and

(b) that I was a member of an organization known as the Black Legion.

The first charge is wholly false and entirely unsubstantiated as is set forth with particularity in the detailed statement attached.

The second charge is false. It rests upon two affidavits which I have not, as yet, had an opportunity to see. The first affidavit was completely and publicly repudiated by the affiant; the second was dictated by Andrew Pearson personally over the long distance telephone approximately 30 hours after the close of the hearing held before your committee on Friday, June 27.

I most emphatically deny ever having been a member of either of the above mentioned organizations.

I submit that your committee should bear in mind that Pearson has an interest at stake and an ax to grind and cannot be considered a disinterested witness. He and his associates are seeking the grant of one of the most valuable radio franchises in the United States and for some reason best known to himself prefers to have the membership of the Federal Communications Commission remain unchanged.

There is attached hereto a detailed statement which I earnestly hope you will examine carefully.

DETAILED STATEMENT

1. Credibility and bias of the witness: It is elemental in Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence that the credibility and bias of a witness must be given due weight in assaying his testimony. Pearson himself acknowledged on the stand that he has a personal reason for preferring the status quo in the Federal Communications Commission, citing his interest in obtaining the frequency now assigned to radio station WBAL in Baltimore. The committee should know, I believe, that Pearson and a former associate are prosecuting an action before the Commission to obtain the Baltimore frequency. This property is worth, according to competent radio-station authorities, in excess of \$1,000,000. He testified that he fears that if I were made a member of the Commission he would not receive a fair hearing. Pearson baldly affirms that he is playing for high stakes and he wants nothing done that would jeopardize his opportunity to win that stake. It must be obvious that the questions naturally arise: What assurances does Pearson now have that he will obtain the Baltimore frequency grant? Why is he so sure that he is safe with the present membership of the Commission and not sure if I were a member of the Commission? Does this not impugn the integrity and motives of the present members of the Commission; the integrity and motives of Mr. Ray C. Wakefield, whose renomination was withdrawn by the President? I want the committee to know that I do not know Mr. Wakefield personally; I do not recall ever having met him; I know absolutely nothing against him or his character, and I assume and believe that he is an honest and conscientious public servant and without any evidence to the contrary I assume the same facts with respect to every member of the Commission. However, Pear-

son, by inference, insinuates that any change in the present make-up of the Commission jeopardizes his chance to obtain a \$1,000,000 piece of property.

(b) I suppose there is little I can add to the reputation of Pearson for truth and veracity. I am sure that the members of the committee have every right to take judicial notice of the fact that Pearson's credibility has been attacked upon scores of occasions. It is sufficient, I believe, to cite as witnesses in my behalf as to Pearson's reputation for truth and veracity the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who publicly denounced him as a "liar"; innumerable members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives who have publicly termed him a "fabricator," a "liar," a "prevaricator," one who "peddles tissues of lies" and "statements made out of the whole cloth"; members of the Washington press corps who in a poll voted him the most unreliable commentator. Nevertheless, it is this witness, with this reputation, who has been accorded an opportunity for public hearing to blacken my name and my reputation, a reputation which I treasure above any monetary value or any public post, and a reputation which has been built in my home where people have known me since childhood, and my family before me, and where they have done me the signal honor to elect me to Congress five successive times, a record held by no other Representative to Congress from my district in all its history, no men ever before having been elected successively more than three times.

(c) In connection with Pearson's credibility and bias, I believe the committee will want to give some consideration to the fact that in his daily newspaper column of June 25, in which Pearson first discussed the question of the nomination to the Federal Communications Commission, his principal point of attack was against President Truman, House Minority Leader Sam Rayburn, and the Democratic Party generally for having made a political deal.

He asserted then that Mr. RAYBURN was angry with the Commission for having failed to make a grant in which a relative of Mr. RAYBURN was interested; that in my capacity as chairman of House Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior Department I had reduced reclamation and irrigation funds which alienated western Congressmen; that I was, in effect, being pushed out of the House of Representatives. While he repeated these insinuations before your committee, he apparently realized that neither President Truman nor Mr. RAYBURN were on trial before the committee, and tossed together a hastily constructed tissue of lies with respect to my personal life and background. I believe that it is significant for the committee to know that while Pearson told the committee on the morning of June 27 that he had an affidavit that would support some of his charges and that he would make it available to the committee that afternoon, Pearson himself actually secured whatever basis he had for the charges against me the evening before he testified in a series of telephone conversations with Lima residents; that on Saturday and Sunday following his testimony he was still in pursuit of substantiating evidence by long-distance telephone to back up his charges, and that on Saturday evening, more than 36 hours after he told the committee an affidavit was on its way to Washington, he actually dictated such an affidavit over the long-distance telephone to a man who has been my longtime political enemy in Lima, who has tried unsuccessfully to defeat me, but who, either individually or in conjunction with his associates, never has had the temerity to publicly make the charges which Pearson made on the witness stand before your committee.

2. The Coughlinite-Gerald L. K. Smith charge: On pages 11, 12, and 13 of the trans-

[PUBLIC LAW 161—80TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 206—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 4031]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to meet emergencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year 1948, and for other purposes, namely:

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS

There is hereby appropriated such amount as may be necessary to enable the Office of Government Reports to continue in operation at the same rate and under the same authority as provided for such agency in the fiscal year 1947 until the date of enactment of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1948.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized to disburse, during the month of July 1947, one-twelfth of the amount provided in each appropriation for the Veterans' Administration included in H. R. 3839 as passed by the House of Representatives and there are hereby appropriated such amounts as may be necessary for such disbursements: *Provided*, That amounts expended hereunder shall be deducted from such appropriation for 1948 when H. R. 3839 is enacted into law.

Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans: The authority and funds provided under this heading in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947 (Public Law 663, 79th Congress) are hereby continued available until June 30, 1948.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The following sums are appropriated for the District of Columbia out of any money in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia not otherwise appropriated, toward expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948:

Employees' compensation fund, \$15,000.

Repairs and maintenance of buildings and grounds, public schools, \$50,000.

Operating expenses, Public Library, \$10,000.

Operating expenses, Recreation Department, \$50,000.

Salaries and expenses, Metropolitan Police, \$10,000.

Salaries and expenses, Fire Department, \$10,000.

Policemen's and Firemen's Relief, \$50,000.

Salaries and expenses, agency services, Public Welfare, \$205,000.

Operating expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Buildings, Public Works, \$50,000.

Operating expenses, Electrical Division, Public Works, \$10,000.

Salaries and expenses, Central Garage, Public Works, \$10,000.

Operating expenses, Street and Bridge Divisions (payable from highway fund), \$50,000.

Salaries and expenses, Department of Vehicles and Traffic (payable from highway fund), \$10,000.

Salaries and expenses, Division of Trees and Parking (payable from highway fund), \$10,000.

Operating expenses, Refuse Division, Public Works, \$150,000.

Operating expenses, Sewer Division, Public Works, \$50,000.

Capital outlay, Sewer Division, Public Works, \$50,000.

Operating expenses, Washington Aqueduct (payable from water fund), \$23,000.

The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the general fund of the District of Columbia as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947, and shall be deducted from the appropriations for the same purposes contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1948, when enacted into law.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture, during July 1947, to control and eradicate foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest as authorized by the Act of February 28, 1947 (Public Law 8), and the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C. 391; 21 U. S. C. 111-122), including expenses in accordance with section 2 of said Public Law 8, \$5,000,000, to be merged with the appropriation made under this head in the Second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947 (Public Law 122).

SUGAR RATIONING ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to perform, during July 1947, the functions and duties vested in him by the Sugar Control Extension Act of 1947 (Public Law 30), \$750,000, including personal services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946; printing and binding; not to exceed \$10,000 for test purchases of commodities and ration currency for enforcement purposes; and hire of passenger motor vehicles: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$40,000 may be transferred to the regular departmental appropriation for penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944: *Provided further*, That of the amount herein \$400,000 shall be available exclusively for terminal leave.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to incur obligations for administrative and force account expenses for the continued

operation of any activity of the Department of the Interior for which provision is made in H. R. 3123, a bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, or in any Senate amendment thereto, but for which obligations may not be incurred under the provisions of section 102 of the Second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947 (Public Law 122), and for War Agency Liquidation in accordance with the terms of the Budget estimate contained in House Document Numbered 312: *Provided*, That such obligations shall not exceed the rate of obligation provided for such activity for the fiscal year 1947: *Provided further*, That the authority conferred hereunder shall continue until July 31, 1947, or until the date of enactment of H. R. 3123 into law, whichever is the earlier date, except in the case of War Agency Liquidation, which authority shall extend until the date of approval of the appropriation Act providing the supplemental appropriation for this activity for the fiscal year 1948.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

UNITED STATES CONCILIATION SERVICE

For salaries and expenses from July 1, 1947, to August 21, 1947, United States Conciliation Service, including printing and binding, travel, penalty mail, and all expenses authorized for such service in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1947, \$430,000.

SEC. 2. Section 102 of the Second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, is amended by striking out the last two words of such section and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: "provisions of such appropriation Acts as passed by the House or of any Senate amendment thereto: *Provided*, That such obligations shall be limited to administrative and force account expenses and not exceed the rate of obligation under any corresponding appropriation for the fiscal year 1947: *Provided further*, That the authority conferred hereunder shall continue until July 31, 1947, or until the date of enactment of such appropriation Act, whichever is the earlier date: *Provided further*, That in the case of any activity (including the District of Columbia) for which funds were provided by Congress for 1947 and for which an estimate for the fiscal year 1948 was submitted by the President to the Congress prior to July 2, 1947, but for which no provision for an appropriation is contained in any bill pending in Congress on July 1, 1947, obligations therefor for administrative and force account expenses may be incurred at a rate not to exceed the rate of obligation under any corresponding appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 or the budget estimate for 1948, whichever is the smaller, but the authority conferred under this proviso shall expire on whichever of the following dates first occurs: (1) on July 31, 1947, (2) the date of enactment of an appropriation Act making an appropriation for such activity, or (3) the date both Houses shall have acted and failed to make an appropriation for such activity".

SEC. 3. This Act may be cited as the "Emergency Appropriation Act, 1948".

Approved July 3, 1947.

